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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

A GALE OF FLAME.

It Fed It's Awful Rage on Scores of Human Beings in Boston Last Night.

MANY WERE CREMATED ALIVE.

Fire Sweeps Over a Whole Block Within a Few Minutes.

AMID AWFUL SCENES OF ANGUISH.

BOSTON, March 15.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the one of Thanksgiving day, 1888, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over 3½ years ago, had consumed property valued at $4,500,000, had been attended by scenes of panic and distress never before equaled here, and had destroyed several, perhaps many, human lives, and mangled or maimed at least 30 persons, some of whom will die of their injuries.

The following are the dead recovered thus far:

LEONIDAS H. REDPATH, senior partner in the firm of Redpath Bros. Manufacturing Company, died from multiple injuries at the city hospital.

FRED MEADOWCRAFT, 23 years old, jumped from the third story and fell on his head; died on the way to the hospital.

The injured are:

JOSHUA W. SHEPPARD, aged 34, jumped 20 feet to sidewalk and received injuries to his ankle.

CHARLES J. WELLSWORTH, aged 30, jumped from third-story window and received serious injuries; condition critical.

MICHAEL HARKINS, caught between ladder wagon and express wagon while helping to pull a ladder out, and received injuries to thigh.

MISS ADA PERRINS, aged 22, jumped from a third-story window on Lincoln street and received multiple injuries.

ROBERT J. ROSTARICK, ladderman, fell from a ladder, breaking two ribs and receiving internal injuries.

MARGARET FLYNN, stenographer, scalp wound.

MICHAEL DEVLIN, caught between two wagons and received fracture of the leg.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, fireman, fell down stairs and seriously injured; also badly burned.

TEMPLETON C. TWISS, driver of hose cart, struck on head by flying water pipe; also received injury to knee.

FRANK MARSHLAND, fell from ladder, receiving numerous contusions.

DISTRICT CHIEF EAGAN of East Boston, nervous prostration.

MISS MAGGIE LOVE, numerous contusions.

CHARLES GASKINS, burns about head and face.

MISS BESSIE ALVIS, shaken up and suffering from nervous prostration.

MATILDA RICHARDS, fractured hip.

TOM GIBLIN, fireman, cut on head and broken thumb.

BENJAMIN POND and Mr. RICH, firemen, injured by falling wall; Rich quite seriously.

A BUILDING BURSTS INTO FLAME.

At 4:25 o'clock the alarm was rung from box 52. It was followed by a second and general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge & Co., who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven-story building at Essex and Lincoln streets, owned by F. L. Ames. The cause is at present unknown. The start is described as resembling the bursting of a firecracker. The flames spread rapidly through the building. There were many employes of the Partridge Company at work at the time and the others floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders. The panic-stricken inmates fled to windows and roof. Some escaped by sliding down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets and nets. Several jumped to the pavement, six or eight stories, and were terribly mangled, and others, how many cannot now be told, fell back into the caldron of flames and were overcome by the dense black smoke which suffocated all who did not speedily escape.

The fire departments of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Quincy and Brockton arrived and aid was requested from distant cities. Vast crowds flocked to the scene. Governor Russell ordered two companies of militia under arms and went to the fire himself. The committee of council to investigate recent large fires was in session at city hall, but immediately adjourned to the conflagration.

SWEPT EVERYTHING BEFORE IT.

The fire spread from building to building, and was not controlled until the whole square had been leveled; also one building north of Essex street extending along Columbia street, three more on Lincoln street and one corner of the United States hotel, south of Tufts street, which corner contained the Emergency hospital.

The principal buildings burned were Ames building, seven stories, at Essex and Lincoln streets, where the fire started. The building was occupied by the following firms: The Woonsocket Rubber Company, the Barbour Brothers, thread stock; the Amazenne Machine Company, the Consolidated Last Company, the Merrick Thread Company, A. Packard & Co., E. M. Appleton, Hanover Shoe Company, W. C. Rogers, Lariat Manufacturing Company, Claflin, Larobe & Co., U. S. Rubber Company, Redpath Bros., boots and shoes; S. Thing & Co., J. A. Jacquith Rubber Company, the Tapley Machine Company, Horace Partridge & Co., fancy goods; Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, boots and shoes; J. S. Fogg, boots and shoes; H. A. Packard, Metropolitan Sewerage Company and testing department; Ewing Bros., Sanford Bros., blankets; J. F. Ryan, hair dresser supply; C. W. Spurr, veneers; Cape Cod Glass Company; Sheur Bros., fancy leather and plush goods; The American Pin Company, stock of pins in boxes; Emigh & Loboll, collars and cuffs; Otto Kreisman, boots and shoes; D. W. Howland, liver pills; The Partridge wholesale fancy goods, second and fifth floors.

GREAT STRUCTURES IN ASHES.

The Lincoln building, five stories, on the opposite corner on the site of the old Crystal palace, occupied by the Singer Manufacturing Company and many other concerns; Ludlow building, six stories, 135 Essex street; Brown Durell building, seven stories, at Essex and Kingston streets, burned from roof to fourth floor, the fire proof walls of this building stemmed the tide of flames to the north; five-story brick building at Columbia and Essex streets, occupied by Walter S. Barnes, paper box manufacturer, and others; United States hotel, slightly damaged; three small buildings, between the Ames building and the United States hotel, occupied as dwellings in the upper story and by small traders below.

The conflagration as viewed from a distance was grand. A dense pall of black smoke covered that section of the city and as darkness came on this was lighted up by the flames, which occasional tongues of fire and burning embers shot up, volcano-like, into the ebony mass. In the immediate vicinity the scene was awful. While the Ames building was burning there were repeated explosions like fire works mingled with the hoarse shouts of firemen, the clanging and puffing of engines, the crash of falling walls, the rumble from hurrying teams, and the surging of the vast crowds.

AWFUL SCENES DESCRIBED.

Francis Galloupe says: "One steamer had just arrived in front of the building. I saw men, women and girls trying to get out of the upper stories. I shouted to them: Don't jump, the ladders will be here in a minute. One man jumped from the second story and caught a wire. He hung there till exhausted, then dropped. I saw another man jump to the telegraph pole near. Several took horse blankets and called to the frenzied crowds at the windows to drop and they would catch them. A good many did this. One little girl, too timid to jump, was saved by a man reaching out for her on his way down a telegraph pole. A long step-ladder was brought over, and standing on the top of it the firemen reached up as far as they could and caught others in their arms. One man in the third story I saw throwing out books, and he must have either jumped after them himself or have been overtaken by the flames. Before the new apparatus could get to work the entire block all of a sudden burst into flame from every window. It was so sudden that the steamers which had been playing in front of the building had no time to leave. It must have been destroyed, and with it the engineer. Lincoln street was in an instant a roaring furnace."

MEN FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

Hoseman O'Connor said: "When I reached the second story and entered the room on the Lincoln street side the sight was pitiful. Men, women and girls, frenzied with fear, were struggling to reach windows to throw themselves into the street. Taking one at a time I lowered them by the hands as far as I could and then dropped them into the nets, at the same time fighting the mad crowd back from the windows. The cries of the frightened creatures were heart-rending. The men fought like demons. I lowered 25 or 30. I should say that there must have been at least 30 who never came out of the building alive."

George McCallar, bookkeeper at the Partridge store, said: "In the rush from the building many were trampled upon. I hope never to go through such a time again."

JUMPED FROM THE SIXTH STORY.

W. S. Rumrill says: "I saw a man with his hair singed off his head rushing up the street. A torrent of flame was pouring out of the windows in the Ames building. Upon the parapet, away above the street, I saw four men and one woman clinging to the stonework. That is the worst corner for wires in Boston. We watched the quartet as they clung for a few minutes only, while the crowd in the street stood in breathless silence. Then the four, one after another, jumped off. Down they came, a height of fully six stories, and struck solidly on the frozen ground. It was horrible. You should have heard the groan that went up from the throng in the street. Every one of the four were unconscious when reached, and all must be terribly injured. There could hardly be a whole bone in their bodies. I saw two of them rushed by on a shutter."

J. C. Young of the Lariat Manufacturing Company says: "We saw one man jump from the fourth floor to the street, landing on his head. Of our employes the Misses Lillian Scott, Alevis, Perrins, Richard and Edward Lambley and a boy are missing. Mr. Tolby came back to our window after finding a way down, saying the trip down the telegraph pole was safe. I was starting down last when Tolby yelled there was another woman inside, but on going back I could see nobody. It was getting too hot for safety and down I went. A man hung from a fourth story window, exhausted or unconscious; another hung on telephone wires, and amid the whole was that awful jump from the fourth story clear to the street. It was a dreadful sight, and I don't want to see another like it."

GIRLS IN FLAMES.

David Geddis assisted in removing some of the people who jumped from the burning Partridge building. He said: "I saw women rushing to the windows in the third and fourth stories. Almost immediately the flames totally enveloped the floors where the girls were. The girls then rushed to the third and fourth windows on that floor opening on Essex street, and black smoke poured out in fearful volumes. A man suddenly appeared at one of the windows, got on a ledge six inches wide and began to crawl along toward the corner of the building at Lincoln street. He managed to cling to the side of one window until he could reach the next. When he got to Lincoln and Essex street he jumped to a telegraph pole. With splendid courage he assisted a number of girls and men who followed his example and kept their heads enough to walk along the sills. He reached his hands to them and pulled them to the telegraph pole, where the whole party clung.

"In the meantime one jumped from the third story window into Lincoln street and was quickly followed by another. They both struck telegraph wires, turned somersaults and fell to the sidewalk. Then a girl came next and her throat was cut by striking a wire. A man jumped and grasped a heavy wire and hung on by his hands. All this time both men and women were jumping from the Essex street windows and others were getting onto the telegraph poles at the corner of Lincoln street. The firemen spread a net on Essex street and a number of people jumped from the windows into it. Six or eight people held a blanket underneath the third window on Essex street, and into this a number of women jumped. As fast as one struck the blanket we would pick her up and take her away to make room for another.

"In all I saw 25 or 30 people jump from the windows. They were all in the third story at the height of the top of the telegraph poles. Nearly all were unconscious."

FELL BACK INTO THE FLAMES.

"I cannot say whether any of the employes on this floor fell back into the flames or not, but I think it is probable that many did, for the windows were crowded with girls trying to escape. A number of men meanwhile went to a door on Essex street and tried to break it open. They did not know where the door led to but thought it possible that some one might want to escape through it. When a man yelled, 'If you break that door open it will only add to the draft,' they stopped, but they could see that no one was trying to get down the stairs, for the light shone through the glass panel. One man escaped at this point by coming up from the cellar and breaking a glass window which opened on the sidewalk."

HERE THEY COME.

Steerage Immigration From European Ports Declared Again Open.

PARIS, March 15.—The sensation caused by Madame Cottu's testimony yesterday does not abate. The attempt to propagate the opinion that she was animated by a desire to avenge the sentence of her husband when she gave her evidence against the government has failed completely. The *Gaulois* publishes an interview with her in which she says that she was actuated merely by a determination to tell the truth regardless of personal interests or domestic affections.

Soinoury, the police official who tried to get from Madame Cottu documents compromising royalist deputies, has resigned from the directorship of the penitentiary department. Police Commissary Nicolle, who arranged the interview between him and Madame Cottu, will be dismissed. Deputy Despres has given notice that he will interpellate the government in the chamber of deputies as to Madame Cottu's evidence. In the senate Moris will make a similar interpellation.

The cabinet crisis inaugurated by the resignation of Bourgeois has been shown to-day to be beyond hope of repair by patchwork. At a cabinet meeting this morning the ministers agreed that every effort should be made to induce Bourgeois to reconsider his resignation; and in the hope that the efforts would be successful, it was decided that no new minister should be appointed until Bourgeois should have given evidence in the assizes court and should have explained to the deputies his position. If Bourgeois should still insist then upon his retirement another minister would be appointed, but this was regarded as an improbable event of the crisis.

This afternoon several ministers called upon Bourgeois, but when the cabinet reassembled this evening Premier Ribot announced that Bourgeois had been deaf to all argument, and had insisted that he would not return to office. Subsequently, at Ribot's request, President Carnot signed a decree giving to Develle temporarily Bourgeois's portfolio.

Henri Brisson insists upon his retirement from the presidency of the parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Panama scandal. His principal reason for resigning, he repeats, is the weakness of his health.

The ministers are awaiting with intense anxiety the event of Bourgeois's appearance on the witness stand in the Panama trial to-morrow. The general conviction is that Soinoury would never have taken the steps he took without the cognizance of the cabinet and perhaps of President Carnot. The developments of to-morrow are awaited with feverish expectancy. The excitement to-day has not be exceeded since the beginning of the Panama disclosures. It is thought that only good luck can save the Ribot ministry.

Chevalier of the department of public debt has been chosen to succeed Charles de Lesseps as director of the Suez Canal Company.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

THE KEY TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Kaiser's Visit to Leo Will Be a Formal One.

BERLIN, March 15.—The rejection of the army bill in committee is hailed by the opposition as presaging the final defeat of the measures, but the organs of Von Caprivi say the government will not cease the struggle until it challenges a vote of the reichstag. The confidence expressed on both sides is regarded as bluff. Dissensions in both parties, either of which may be split wide open at a critical moment by ulterior influences, serve to complicate the situation and make it impossible to foresee the end.

One of the questions which will undoubtedly enter largely into the final settlement of Von Caprivi's pet measure is the return of the Jesuits to Germany. The debate on this question has been postponed. General von Loe, who was appointed special envoy of Emperor William to convey to the pope congratulations on the pontiff's episcopal jubilee, has returned with the papal decoration, but if his mission had any political end in view the result shows that he is a complete failure as a diplomat, the pope declining to interfere with the course of the Centrist leaders, whatever that course might be. Count von Ballestrom, it is said, is secretly offering the chancellor the support of the Centrists in exchange for the readmission of the Jesuits. Through this tangle of party schisms and lobby intrigues the army bill may emerge safe, but not for many days.

During debate in the reichstag Richter asked whether the budget included sums paid to newspapers for supporting the army bill. Caprivi indignantly denied that a single penny had been expended.

The visit of the emperor and empress to Rome on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert, on April 22, was arranged through Count Lanza, the Italian ambassador to Germany. The king of Saxony will accompany William to Rome. Overtures for an interview between the emperor and pope have met with a cold response from Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state.

Emperor William will observe the same formalities that characterized his visit to the pope in 1888. He will go to the vatican from the official residence of the Prussian minister accredited to the holy see, and will have a short courtesy audience with his holiness.

TO MAKE THE GRAND TOUR.

President Cleveland Likely to Circle the Globe.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Traveling Passenger Agent Clifford of the Canadian Pacific railroad says that President Cleveland has virtually promised to make a trip around the world at the expiration of his term.

The circuit will be made via the Canadian Pacific from Quebec to Vancouver by rail, 5,666 miles; from Vancouver to Yokohama, 4,283 miles; from Hong Kong to San Porte, 1,437 miles; from San Porte to Columbo, 1,274 miles; from Columbo to Aden, 2,093 miles; from Aden to Port Said, 1,395 miles; from Port Said to London, 3,570 miles; from London to Quebec, 2,656 miles; or from London across the continent to Vancouver, 5,715 miles, a total of 24,836 miles via one route or 27,390 via the other.

ONE RAY OF LIGHT.

It Shines For Democrats Who Were Postmasters in Large Cities.

ARE LIKELY TO BE REAPPOINTED.

Modification of Cleveland's Rule About Ex-Office-Holders.

EXPERIENCED MEN ARE NEEDED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"Well, I think we will begin to get action to-morror or next day," was the remark of a member of congress as he stood in the Arlington lobby to-night discussing with a group of newspaper men the remarkable manner in which the office-seeking crowd had thinned out in the last two days.

"It was hard on the boys to go home without an intimation of what their fate would be, and they felt sore about it; but it was the only thing to do. The President and members of the cabinet could not do anything while they were so overrun with callers as they have been the past week. With the crowd gone they will have time to make up their minds about appointments, and I look for a big list of changes in important positions before the end of this week. Give Grover a chance and he'll be all right."

The way in which Washington has suddenly got back to its normal aspect was the subject of general remark to-day. All the inauguration jollifiers have gone and the office-seeking contingent has quietly become very inconspicuous. Senators and members became convinced that the President meant his hints about the rush of applicants to be taken seriously, and they passed the word along to their ambitious constituents. The effect has not been agreeable to the Washington hotel-keepers, but it will give a most necessary relief to the new administration. The real work of the latter will begin to-morrow, and no doubt is felt that Democrats will be placed on guard from that on, as expeditiously as descrimination in dealing between the applicants for places will allow.

It is evident now that the President in his utterances adverse to the reappointment of old office-holders, did not intend to make any hard and fast rule. It is plain what he meant was that the fact that a man had held office under him before would not be regarded as giving him any special claim to appointment now. In other words, he desired that new men should have just as good a show for appointment as those who had seen service, unless the latter had displayed marked ability in the places they had filled.

The eminent fairness and justice of this is now generally recognized. It is known that in certain classes of appointments, such as the postmasterships of large cities, the inclination will be to restore the men who filled the places under Cleveland's former administration. This will be for the reason that no untried man can reasonably be expected to take charge of a big postoffice and run it as successfully as one who spent years in mastering the details of the work; therefore it is understood it will be the policy of the administration to reinstall former postmasters of large cities, where they are applicants for reappointment, unless their old records were not good. This policy, it is believed, will minimize the chances of disturbance in the postal system and will give the greatest satisfaction to the business community and the public generally.

Among the appointments expected to be sent to the senate to-morrow are those of Mr. Hamlin of Massachusetts for assistant secretary of the treasury, ex-Representative McAdoo for assistant secretary of the navy, and ex-Representative Mackenzie of Kentucky as minister to Peru. The nomination of Colonel Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia for commissioner of internal revenue may also be in the batch. Ex-Representative Blount of Georgia, who was not an applicant for any office, went home a few days ago, but has been called back here by a telegram from President Cleveland. It is thought probable he will be asked to take the place of minister to Chili.

CLEVELAND CONFIRMS IT.

Will Not Appoint Men Who Held Office Four Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Springer of Illinois, who saw the President to-day, asked him if the rule of not appointing men who had held office under him four years ago was to prevail, as reported. The President replied in the affirmative, and when asked if the rule was inflexible, Mr. Cleveland responded that it would be so substantially. There might be exceptional and extraordinary circumstances which might cause some departures from it, but he could not call to mind many possibilities to justify a change from the policy decided upon.

Mr. Springer asked if the rule was to apply to fourth class postoffices. Mr. Cleveland's response was that he had not thought about that, but he gave the decided impression that it would prevail to as great extent as possible with the small postmasters.

It is stated that the "new blood" idea is what knocked out George A. Jenks for attorney general. Chairman Harrity is said to be thoroughly in accord with Mr. Cleveland in this respect, and will use his best efforts to furnish the President with the names of new men whom he wants to see in the fat offices in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia chieftain is now working on his list, which he will present to the President at the earliest day possible.

JENKS IS MENTIONED.

He May Be Appointed to a Washington Judgeship.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is said to be probable President Cleveland will tender the position of chief justice of the new court of appeals of the District of Columbia to Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, and if he does it is believed the senator will accept. The position pays $6,500 a year and has a life tenure. If Senator Faulker should resign to take this place Governor MacCorkle would have the appointment o his successor in the senate and would probably name Joseph E. Chilton of Charleston.

The name of Hon. George A. Jenks of Pennsylvania is also mentioned in connection with one of the judgeships of the appellate court.

SIBLEY COOLED HIS HEELS.

But His Blood Grew Hot and He Combed a Private Secretary.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Congressman Sibley had an amusing experience at the department of agriculture yesterday, and he gave a young man there a lesson which he probably will not soon forget. The young man is a dignified person transferred from the state department to act temporarily as private secretary to Secretary Morton. The congressman had been to all the other departments, and called last to pay his respects to Secretary Morton. At the other departments, as well as at the White House, Mr. Sibley had been immediately shown in when he gave his name, but Secretary Morton's dignified aide surprised him by asking for his card and requesting him to take a seat. The congressman did so and chatted with another member, who was also waiting, for about 15 minutes. Observing then that the private secretary had delayed taking his card in, Mr. Sibley's usual good nature gave out and he arose. "Young man," he said to the private secretary, "I am unaccustomed to cooling my heels in any man's ante-room, and there is no reason why I should do it here. When I called at the White House I did not have to stand on any ceremony in gaining admittance to the President, nor did I at the department of state before being admitted to see the secretary. Now, it strikes me the agricultural department ought to be able to get along with as little ceremony as any other department of the government."

The private secretary dropped his dignity and ceremony precipitately, and showed Mr. Sibley into his chief's room without delay.

FOR MINOR OFFICES.

The President Sends in His First Lot of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The senate discussed to-day for nearly an hour the question as to the reception at the present extra session of any business of a legislative character. While there was some difference of opinion as to the abstract right of permitting the introduction of bills or joint resolutions involving legislation, there seemed to be a general concurrence of views that it would not be desirable to have any matters of that kind acted upon or even presented.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate:

Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Robert A. Maxwell of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, to be consul general of the United States at London.

F. P. Gayle of New Mexico, to be receiver of public moneys at Rosswell, N. M.; James H. Oakley of Illinois, to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service; Lieutenant (junior grade) Herbert O. Dunn, to be a lieutenant; Lieutenant (junior grade) Arthur W. Dod, to be a lieutenant; Ensign Joseph Beale, to be a lieutenant (junior grade); Ensign Edwards Eleiper, to be a lieutenant (junior grade); Fred Brown Busey of Kentucky and Edward Mansfield Shipp of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the navy.

THE CRISIS IS PAST.

Offers to Exchange Gold For Notes Pouring in From Many Points.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The treasury situation continues to improve from day to day, and from this time on the treasury department will be in a position to take the more advantageous offers of gold only. To-day offers of $100,000 in gold were received from Pittsburgh, and $100,000 from Peoria. The demand from Chicago for small notes continues, and this morning when some bankers in Ohio had offered gold for notes and some delay took place in the transfer, the delivery was deferred for a few days and the small notes sent to Chicago.

The numerous offers of gold from out-of-the-way places caused Secretary Carlisle this morning to announce that gold coin could be received only at the sub-treasury offices in exchange for notes. In other words the government will not pay the expense of sending money by express to individuals. The sub-treasury cities are: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. A telegram from Assistant Treasurer Roberts at New York says no gold was exported to-day from there and the probability was that none would be taken out next week. The ten days statement issued to-day shows the free gold balance to be $2,500,000. Acceptances of gold have been made which do not appear in the account, but bring this balance up to more than $4,250,000.

HELENA, MONT., March 11.—President Knight, of the Helena associated banks, to-day tendered $500,000 in gold coin to the secretary of the treasury in exchange for legal tender.

SMITH AGAINST FITZ.

John Quinn Will Back Ed For From $5,000 to $10,000.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—J. J. Quinn, the well-known sporting man of Pittsburgh, and the backer of Ed. Smith, the new world's champion, arrived in the city last night en route from New Orleans to his home. Jack Fogarty, the well-known middle-weight of Philadelphia, who helped Smith to victory by his magnificent work in his corner, is with him. Buck Gallagher, a well-known sporting man of Philadelphia, and Buck Cornelius of Pittsburgh are also in the party. Last night Mr. Quinn authorized the following challenge:

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of Ed Smith, champion pugilist of the world, I hereby issue a challenge for a finish fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, the fight to be for from $5,000 to $10,000 a side, and to be under marquis of Queensberry rules, before any reputable athletic club giving the largest purse. The moment Mr. Fitzsimmons signifies his willingness to make a match with my man I will post a forfeit with the sporting editor of the *Enquirer*.

J. J. QUINN,
Backer of Ed Smith.

DEPUTIES ON SALE

They Were Offered to Chas. De Lesseps for 25,000 Francs Apiece.

THE JUDGE WILL CALL THEM UP.

Mme. Cottu Brings a Minister to Court in Hot Haste.

SHE COMPELS HIM TO TAKE WATER

PARIS, March 15.—There were many new sensations in the Panama trial Saturday, and the greatest excitement prevails. At 12:30 o'clock this (Sunday) morning M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, resigned his office, and the news, coupled with the day's exposures, has caused a widespread ferment in Paris. M. Loubet, the former premier, made an emphatic statement to the effect that he had given no orders to Soinoury, chief of the detective department, to procure any compromising document in the possession of Mme. Cottu as the price of her husband's release, as she testified.

A juryman in the trial Saturday asked whether it was possible to trace 300,000 francs which Charles de Lesseps alleged he had given to M. Floquet. De Lesseps replied that he could not tell how to trace the money. "I have been so long in prison," he said plaintively, "that I am forgetting much that I knew."

M. Rane testified to having accompanied M. Clemenceau to see De Freycinet about the time testified to by De Lesseps as that at which De Freycinet advised Charles de Lesseps not to have litigation with Baron Rane. M. Rane said the government was then in the throes of the conflict with Boulangism, and a lawsuit between the Panama Canal Company and Baron Reinach would have been hurtful to the republic. No question arose, so M. Rane testified, in regard to bringing pressure to bear upon the Panama Canal Company.

VOTES FOR SALE.

Deputy Leon Borie, a Boulangist and a bitter enemy of opportunism, next testified. He caused excitement by stating that a man named Blanchet had offered him 25,000 francs for each deputy that he would induce to vote for the Panama lottery bonds bill. Charles de Lesseps here protested that he never knew Blanchet. Presiding Judge Desjardins decided that he would summon several members of the chamber of deputies to confirm or deny the statement of M. Borie.

M. Andrieux, who is generally held responsible as the originator of the Panama revelations, next took the stand. He testified that the list of Reinach checks which he had given to the committee of investigation had been handed to him by Cornelius Herz. Andrieux admitted he had looked through Arton's papers in order to serve a political purpose. He testified further that he wrote to Arton in regard to the bribery charges, but Arton declined to communicate with him lest he should compromise the deputies. Arton said he would not betray persons who had given him their confidence, and moreover he himself would be no longer secure if he once surrendered the list in his possession. There was a murmur of surprise in court at this hint of hidden protection extended over Arton while he maintained reserve in regard to implicated officials. M. Andrieux proceeded to state that Arton further informed him that he had received generous offers from other quarters in connection with the evidence in his possession, and had been promised great leniency in regard to his share in the dynamite case.

AN AUTHENTIC LIST.

"Do you believe the Reinach list to be a true one?" Andrieux was asked.

"I believe it to be authentic," he replied. "Herz told me," continued the witness, "that when M. Rouvier and Baron Reinach came to see him on the evening of the night of Reinach's death, both men seemed to be beside themselves."

After luncheon counsel for the defense elicited the fact that both Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps had in 1885 visited M. Targe, who was then minister of the interior. The presiding judge at once ordered that M. Targe be subpenaed.

M. Thiebaud, in the course of his testimony, created a sensation by declaring that he had always regarded Arton as a secret agent of the government.

Madame Cottus' evidence was the next sensation. She said a few days after the arrest of her husband she learned that the government, annoyed at the turn the prosecution was taking, desired to suppress it, and sought an intermediary between themselves and the Panama canal directors. A gentleman named Goyard offered to act in this capacity. He informed her that a true bill would not be returned if the directors bound themselves to silence. She wanted, however, to deal with a better authority than M. Goyard. She was on January 16 conducted to the office of M. Soinoury, chief of the detective department, who asked her whether she possessed any compromising documents. M. Soinoury did not make any proposals in precise terms, but she felt that the release of her husband was being offered as a bribe for the surrender of the compromising papers. The conference at Soinoury's office lasted 100 minutes. Soinoury offered to allow her to visit her husband in order that she should induce her husband to warn Charles de Lesseps, who had already spoken too much. Soinoury also asked permission to report the gist of the conversation to M. Loubet.

SHUTTING OFF A WITNESS.

Presiding Judge Desjardins declined to summon Soinoury and others wanted as witnesses, and cut off this line of inquiry. M. Deschamps, who had been mentioned by M. Andrieux as having communicated with Arton in his behalf, testified simply that he had none of Arton's letters in his possession. M. Andrieux, being again called to the stand, declined to reveal the identity of the famous X., whose name had been erased in Herz's list of alleged bribe-takers. M. Targe, formerly minister of the interior, declared that Charles de Lesseps had menaced him with attacks in the newspapers unless he would help the Panama canal project. De Lesseps arose and denied having uttered any such menace.

M. Soinoury had hastened to court when he heard of Madame Cottu's statement. He took the stand and declared that Madame Cottu came to his office voluntarily to ask permission to visit her husband. Soinoury swore positively that he had never threatened and had never attempted to bargain with Madame Cottu. Madame Cottu here arose and repeated with energy her declaration. This caused a prolonged sensation, and loud murmurs were heard. M. Soinoury seemed somewhat disconcerted. On being pressed he admitted that merely out of curiosity he had asked Madame Cottu whether she had any documents involving deputies on the extreme right. The court then adjourned.

WORK OF A WOMAN.

Madame Cottu Has Endangered the Life of the French Ministry.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The treasury department is officially advised by the department of state that steerage traffic between Europe and the United States, which was discontinued on January 1, has been resumed.

United States Consul Gardner, at Rotterdam, in a report to the state department gives a detailed account of the precautions taken there to prevent the emigration of persons affected with contagious diseases. In addition to the safeguards afforded by the local system of examination immediately before embarkation, a new hotel, designed exclusively for the accommodation of steerage and second-class passengers en route for the United States, has been built. This hotel, known as the Nasm, is owned and managed by the Netherlands-American Company. The entire control of this building is in the hands of the commissioner of immigration, although the United States consul has free access to the building. Consul Garder says that, within the past three or four years, cost of steerage sailing from Rotterdam to New York has increased in the ratio of the added restrictions upon immigration imposed by the United States authorities. The rate for steerage in 1891 was $20 40, while at the present time it is $31 20. The grade of persons going in the steerage has also shown a percentage of improvement more or less closely corresponding to the increase of cost.

Consul Estes, at Hamburg, has submitted a report of the precautions he has adopted against the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States by the resumption of immigration at his port. Vessels sailing for the United States before they can obtain their bill of health must be thoroughly disinfected according to the instructions of the United States marine hospital service. This disinfection is superintended by Dr. W. L. Homann, a Hamburg government surgeon, who uses the Hamburg police department seal on his certificate of disinfection. Further, the crews of vessels carrying immigrants are medically examined by Dr. Homann and Dr. Nash, a deputy of Dr. Jenkins, the health officer in New York. These physicians issue a joint certificate as to this examination. All passengers not traveling in the saloon are medically examined before embarkation by Dr. Homann, in his capacity as government surgeon, and by a physician of the steamship company. This examination is made in the presence of either the consul or vice consul, and a certificate to that effect is annexed to the passenger manifest of the vessel. Both of the physicians issue a certificate besides, which declares the passenger to be in good health and free from all infectious diseases. The bill of health, which is not delivered to the steamship until all of these requirements have been complied with, bears across its face in red ink the exact number of cholera cases and deaths which have been reported to the Hamburg senate cholera mission during the fortnight previous to the date of the bill of health. All of the above mentioned documents bear the authentication of the United States. Consul Estes also says that all passengers coming from Russia and Austria-Hungary are obliged to observe a quarantine of at least six days, under police surveillance, before they are permitted to go on board ship.

AN EMPEROR'S ABDICATION.

Reasons Why Francis Joseph of Austria Desires to Quit.

PARIS, March 15.—Should the emperor of Austria abdicate, as rumored, it will be as much on account of the illness of the empress, who is almost entirely losing her reason, as of the political situation, which is daily becoming more complicated. The populations of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are becoming opposed to thrie alliance, of which they feel the cost much more than the advantages. Besides this, the Hungarian monarchial party demands liberal reforms that Francis Joseph, who is the most honest man in his empire, does not see his way to grant. He prefers, therefore, to descend from the throne and content himself with watching and guiding the debuts of his youthful nephews as governors.

The young princes are not popular; they have shown themselves too aristocratic and too authoritative upon some trifling occasions, and all the authority of Francis Joseph will be necessary to maintain a good understanding between sovereign and people. The abdication will be of great political importance, because with the arrival of the young archduke the clerical party will come into power as far as regards internal policy, while the external policy of the country will be directed by the party which has not forgotten 1866 and is desirous of a rapproachement with Russia. For these reasons the highest personages in Europe are making strenuous efforts to prevent the abdication.

This is perhaps one of the causes of the unexpected journey of William to Italy. Emperor William considers that his visit to Rome will strengthen the triple alliance and dissipate the misunderstanding between Austria and Italy.

GETTING ALABAMA COAL.

Pittsburgh Operators Forced to Buy in the South.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Captain Sam Brown of Pittsburgh came down to-day with the plans for the new bridge over the Monongahela at Homestead, which he left with the secretary of war for his approval. Captain Brown met a number of Alabama coal men here with whom he is arranging a contract for 300,000 tons of Alabama coal for Memphis, New Orleans and other Southern markets.

Captain Brown said that the miners' strike in Western Pennsylvania had paralyzed the coal business, and that this was the reason he was trying to get coal in Alabama.

A CHILLY BLAST.

Office Seekers Leaving Washington Almost as Fast as They Came.

CLEVELAND DISMAYED THEM.

Captain Skinner May Be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

KEYSTONE STATE CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The men now in Washington who held office under Mr. Cleveland's former administration and who want their old places back felt very blue to-day when all doubt was removed as to the President's intention not to make reinstatements except in very rare cases, and then for strong and special reasons. There are many of these ex-officials here, and each of them, no doubt, felt up to to-day that his case was of those in which an exception would be made. But when they heard again and again stories of the emphatic manner in which the President was talking on the subject the great majority lost confidence and began to make preparations to go home.

Of course they did not like the rule which the President has made regarding ex-office holders, and thought it rather unfair. But on the other hand all the new candidates for places warmly indorsed the President's position and said it was the good old Jacksonian Democratic doctrine of rotation in office. One of the gentlemen to whom the President expressed himself on the subject to-day was Speaker Crisp.

CLEVELAND TELLS IT TO CRISP.

The speaker called to press the claims of young Ben Hill for appointment as district attorney for the Northern district of Georgia, a place which he held under Cleveland before. The President told the speaker he was very sorry, but it had been decided that men who held office in his former administration would not be restored to the places they then lost. It was felt that those who had been honored once should now stand aside and give new men a chance. There might be exceptions to this rule, but they would be rare.

The announcement of this determination on the part of the President will add fresh complications to the situation in a great many States. It will bring new candidates into the field and smash slates that were generally regarded as certain to go through, and therefore unopposed. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, it will not have much effect in this way, because no slate has been fixed up, so far as heard from, and the number of candidates in the field, new or old, is for some reason not large; at least few have come to the front here. Judge McCalmont, whom Mr. Cleveland made commissioner of customs eight years ago, was understood to desire his old office back. It is now announced that the judge is ambitious to become commissioner of pensions, instead of commissioner of customs. But it is evidently the President's intention to take new men all around as far as practicable.

TWO PENNSYLVANIA APPLICATIONS.

Only two applications for office from Pennsylvania have so far been placed on file at the treasury department. Both are for the position of internal revenue collector of the Nineteenth district, and they come from Elias Winter of New Providence, Lancaster county, and W. F. Gardner of Uriah, Cumberland county. In fact, the Pennsylvania office seeker has so far made himself conspicuous by his absence from Washington. The Pennsylvania Democratic members seem in no hurry to press the claims of their friends, and only two of them are now in the city, Messrs. Sibley and McAleer. This course of the Pennsylvanians is unquestionably wise, because the President and the members of his cabinet are now so overrun with callers, office-seeking and otherwise, that satisfactory talks with them are impossible, and those who insist on talking appointments to them hurt rather than help their cases.

A report was current here to-day that a Pennsylvania man was likely to get the commissionership of internal revenue, for which there are two candidates from Kentucky, one from Illinois and one from West Virginia. Who the Pennsylvania man is could not be learned. None of the Pennsylvania Democratic members of congress seem to have been pressing any one. If they have it has been carefully concealed.

CAPTAIN SKINNER MENTIONED.

The man suggested as possibly the one who may be put forward for the place is Captain Geo. W. Skinner of Fulton county. Captain Skinner's friends, it has been known for some time, intended to back him for a good place under Cleveland, and it was at one time thought they might ask the pension commissionership for him.

In the case of West Virginia there are two former officials who want their old places back. These are Colonel Joseph S. Miller, who was internal revenue commissioner, and General C. C. Watts, who was district attorney. Colonel Miller's friends are hopeful that an exception will be made in his case, as he is a personal friend of Cleveland, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the President.

A KENTUCKY TERROR.

After Laying Out a Police Force He Is Placed in a Cell.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A mountain terror struck Covington to-day. He was drunk, and when after an hour's fight he was placed in a prison cell he had made a record never before even approached in the three cities. He kicked Officer Maurer in the jaw, fracturing it, almost bit off the finger of another officer, and had kicked and beaten in the most brutal manner the patrol squad, almost killing John Home, the colored driver.

The chief of police attempted to subdue the fellow in his private office and was kicked so severely that he cannot be about to-night. Handcuffed he caught the chain in his teeth and tore it in two. All the while he screamed and roared like a wild beast and attracted hundreds to headquarters. Two officers had their uniforms ruined. Sharp is his name, and he lives near Independence, Ky., and rules the entire neighborhood.

... BEGUN.

...ement Allowed to ...eechburg Alleged Murderers.

...HINE'S CASE TAKEN UP FIRST.

A Hard Time Experienced Getting Qualified Jurymen.

BIG CROWD IN THE COURT ROOM.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

KITTANNING, PA., March 15.—Never before in the history of Armstrong county was there such a crowd in the criminal court room as this afternoon when Dr. G. S. Wyckoff, "Doc" Charles Sprague, William J. Rhine and Jacob Kromer were called for trial and charged with the murder of Councilman William Schaffer and attempted robbery of the Leechburg bank on the evening of February 21. From early in the morning this little town was filled with people from every section. Leechburg sent its contingent numerically strong.

Early were the defendants' lawyers on hand. They were everyone prepared to make separate pleas for a continuance of the cases, but all to no avail. Judge Rayburn had no time to hear arguments during the early portion of the day, and when at last the cases of the alleged murderers came up he showed the same judicial promptitude in attending to their disposition as marked his dealings with the previous applications for continuance. Loud and long and steeped in bitter sentiment were the pleas made by counsel for a postponement of the trials to the next term. Judge Rayburn, however, refused the motions.

THE DEFENDANTS IN COURT.

All this time behind their lawyers were the four prisoners. "Doc" Wyckoff, low in size, and built with all the muscular development of a modern Hercules, sat by the side of Wm. J. Rhine who it is alleged fired the shot that killed poor Schaffer. Right behind this pair with a modesty almost convincing of his innocence was "Doc" Charles Sprague. He twitched nervously in his chair now and then, and rubbed occasionally his clean shaven chin. By his side was Jacob Kromer of Scottdale. Near him sat his aged father.

The array of legal talent present was astonishing. Never was there such a string of lawyers concerned in one cause in Armstrong county court house. Attorneys local and foreign sat about the defendants' table watching every move made by District Attorney Snyder and his assistants.

The court didn't reach the selection of a jury until 5 o'clock. An adjournment was taken at 6 P. M. with only four jurors in the box. Twenty had been called and examined, but so steadily were their convictions settled in the case against the prisoners that only the four could be found to say they could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence. There were actually two men on the panel who were accepted by the defense, who swore they had never heard of the Leechburg bank robbery and murder. One of them was from Washington township and the other from Perry township.

A RUSH OF SPECTATORS.

When the case was called at 2:30 P. M. a wild rush was made for the door by the mob who waited on the outside. The names of the four prisoners were called together, and Sheriff McNees and his deputies went for them. As the back door to the left of the bench opened and Wyckoff entered chained to Rhine, a murmur ran through the crowd in court. Following them were "Doc" Sprague and young Kromer, also chained together. On behalf of the prisoners the following counsel appeared: Austin Clark and D. B. Heiner of Kittanning, ex-District Attorney Craig of Greensburg, Colonel J. B. Keener of Greensburg, Colonel L. S. Dunn of Findlay, O., Franklin Franks of Toledo, O., and Charles Sullivan and J. K. Wallace of Pittsburgh. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Snyder, M. F. Leeson, and W. D. Patton of Kittanning.

The argument for a continuance in the Kromer case was the first taken up. Colonel Keener made the motion and argued that the time given the defendant to come to trial was insufficient, and there were some witnesses whose presence in court they could not just at present secure. Judge Rayburn asked for the names of any witnesses who were subpenaed and didn't answer the summons. There were 26 witnesses present prepared to prove an alibi for young Kromer, among them the Scottdale chief of police. He testified that he served a summons on a banker named Morrison, who was a material witness, but who didn't appear in court. The judge issued an attachment for him. After a short deliberation, when he had heard Messrs. Leeson and Patton on the motion, his honor refused any postponement.

JUSTICE IN OHIO.

Colonel Drumm made a similar motion on behalf of "Doc" Sprague, which was dismissed.

"They love justice down in Ohio," said the colonel, "but they don't here."

"All right," said his honor, "go on with the next motion."

Austin Clark made a pitiful plea for a continuance in the case of Wm. J. Rhine. He averred that the defendant was among a strange community, alone and uncared for, without either friends or money. He begged the court to be merciful before placing on trial the defendant. His honor again refused to postpone this case.

J. K. Wallace then moved the court for a continuance in Dr. Wyckoff's case. He petitioned the court in order to give a man a chance for his life, to put off the prisoner's trial until the June term. As sternly as ever Judge Rayburn refused. The effect of the denial upon the prisoners was plain on all except Kromer, who seems confident he can prove his innocence. Each of the lawyers then made pleas for separate trials. This was granted by his honor. After some consideration District Attorney Snyder said the commonwealth was ready to go on with the case of Wm. J. Rhine. The clerk called out the jury panel. There were but 37 names on it. The defense has 20 peremptory challenges and they have used but five of those challenges.

AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

The best evidence of the feeling of the people toward the prisoners was brought out to-day in the examination of jurors. Not a man was called but said he had formed an opinion. Mr. Wallace expects the remainder of the panel to be exhausted before midday to-morrow. Every juror examined was asked by counsel for the defendant if he had read THE POST, and every one, without exception, answered "Yes."

Rhine is the man who was identified by Constable Collar and other witnesses as having jumped over the fence at the back of the bank building on the evening of the murder. His trial will be the most important, as the prosecution claims he killed Schaffer.

TO SEE THEIR SONS.

Mrs. Sprague, the mother of "Doc" Sprague, and her daughter, both from Findlay, O., are registered here at the Hotel Steim. They arrived here this afternoon bearing a letter from Rev. Mitchell, the Presbyterian clergyman under whose spiritual advice they live. The letter recommends them to the courteous treatment of all as being most respectable people. In a talk with THE POST representative Mrs. Sprague said she was sure "Doc" was innocent and could prove himself so. All that was needed was, she said, to work up a little public sentiment in his favor and prevent the prosecution from railroading the case through. "Doc's" sister is a very pretty young woman, and evidently of an excellent education. C. C. Wyckoff, father of the doctor, is also here. He was in court to-day, and is sorely troubled. He is a white-haired old gentleman.

Major Beal, president of the Leechburg bank, was one of the first in court. He is the principal prosecutor in the case. N. K. Cellar, the borough constable, was also there in his Sunday clothes, and was the hero of the hour.

All the witnesses in the Wyckoff case were excused by the court until Friday, and those in Kromer's case until Saturday. It is doubtful whether the Rhine case will be over by the end of this week.

O'LEARY.

A Juror's Heavy Loss.

KITTANNING, PA., March 15.—[Special.]—Pickpockets worked in the crowded court room this afternoon. The heaviest loser was James Hilty of Apollo, who was in the jury box and within 20 feet of the judge. Three men were arrested for the theft, searched and immediately released. Hilty's pocketbook containing $250 was taken.

NEW YORK'S FAIR MONEY.

THE ASSEMBLY WANTS TO KNOW HOW IT WAS SPENT.

Champagne, Lunches and Special Trains Hinted At.

ALBANY, March 15.—There was a rumpus in the assembly to-day over the expenditures of the State world's fair commissioners in connection with their request for another big appropriation. The ways and means committee reported the world's fair bill and Mr. Quigley moved that it be made a special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Ainsworth, Republican, said he supposed there was a great sentiment behind this bill, but he was opposed to its passage with the information he had. A year ago the commission had opposed an appropriation of $500,000, and declared that if all of this was given much of it would be squandered. There was a general feeling now that if the commission has changed front and wants more money the reasons should be made known. He understood the way and means committee had some information. He had approached the Republican members of the committee and was told that this information could not be divulged. He did not believe in letting the ways and means committee run the house. He wanted to know what had been done with all of this money.

HE SAID RATS, TOO.

The commission had said that all above $300,000 would be squandered, and when the governor had been approached to favor a large sum he had used an expression that had passed into history. Now he felt like echoing the phrase and saying to the ways and means committee "Rats." The senator in charge of the bill had said, when asked for this information, that the commissioners did not want to give out the expenditures for fear the other States would learn their secrets and so might be enabled to excel this State at the fair. He wanted to know how much of the State's money had gone for champagne for the ways and means committee, how much for special trains, how much for luncheons, how much for desks. He also wanted to know what commissioner had ordered each expenditure.

Mr. Quigley did not believe in all this cry. The members of the commission, he said, were all honorable gentlemen, and no money had been squandered. If the members wanted information they could get it for themselves from the comptroller. What would be gained by letting the public know all about the expenditure? The public did not care, and there was no interest in it. No purpose whatever would be served. There might have been mistakes of judgment and occasional small extravagances.

Mr. Malby said that when a member called for information that had guided a committee or upon which to base his action he should have it. He had voted against reporting the bill. The explanation that had been asked from the commission came in such a way that, as honorable gentlemen, the members of the committee could not divulge it.

WAS PURE BOSH.

Mr. Fish, Republican, said the manner in which it had been sought to pass the bill through the house was remarkable. The excuse the commission gave for keeping the expenditures secret was pure bosh. Two years ago he did all he could to keep the fair from Chicago. Now that it was there he would do his best to make it a success. He had been much amused by receiving a telegram from a gentleman in New York who had been approached by one of these commissioners to this effect: "Vote for the bill, and have no debate upon it."

Mr. Ellison though it remarkable that a commission asking for money should shield itself behind the closed doors of an executive session.

Mr. Ainsworth then submitted his resolution calling upon the comptroller to furnish to the assembly by Tuesday next a detailed statement of all expenditures, the name of the commissioner by whose order each expenditure was made and all communications that had passed between the comptroller and the commission.

Mr. Quigley, Democrat, said he was convinced that the house would have this information, and to put a stop to all the fuss and nonsense he would do as was wished.

Mr. Martin—That's right, let the Republicans run the house.

This brought Mr. Quigley to his feet. He said all the trouble would have been avoided if the persons who were not members of a committee had only kept their hands off what did not concern them.

The resolution of Mr. Ainsworth was adopted and the world's fair bill made a special order for Wednesday next at noon.

VETERANS OF '49.

The Old Argonaut Club Holds Its Annual Banquet.

The Argonauts of Pittsburgh California Company banqueted last night at the Duquesne. Over 20 members were expected, but only nine were present. Of 300 young men who started from this to California in 1849, but 44 survive. Those present last night were: Major F. C. Negley, William Shaffer, W. J. Bender, Dr. J. K. Vankirk, 68; Henry Dickson, 67; H. C. Heineman, 65; George M. Dosch, 70; W. M. Murray, 67, and Joseph Glenn, 71. The officers elected for next year are: Major F. C. Negley, president; W. J. Bender, secretary, and Henry Dickson, treasurer.

Dr. Vankirk responded to a toast, "Our Country;" W. J. Bender, to "Pittsburgh and California Company of '49;" Henry Dickson, to "Our Absent Comrades;" to "Our Dead Comrades" was drunk in silence; Major Negley to "California."

HERE'S A NEW PARTY.

It Will Be Prohibitionist in Fact, Not Name.

This morning the ministers and prohibitionists who are interested in forming a new national political organization will meet in Lafayette hall at 10 o'clock. Devotional exercises will begin an hour earlier. W. H. Trapp will call the meeting to order, and the address of welcome will be delivered by J. D. Gale. The work of organizing permanently will be given to a committee. From 1 to 3 o'clock will be taken up in selecting a name for the party. In the evening session speeches will be made by visiting delegates, among whom will be R. A. Thompson of Ohio, and Miss Puella Dornblazer, State organizer of the W. C. T. U. Rev. J. T. McCrory will also speak. Permanent officers will be elected. Besides the president there will be elected 50 male and 50 female vice presidents.

THEY HAVE HAD THER DAY.

Amateur Boxers and Wrestlers Retire For a While.

and wrestling entertainment of the Western University Athletic association yesterday wound up a very successful affair. The sensational report that the police had stopped the bouts the day before was news to the thousands that were in attendance and the fact that Chief Murphy promptly granted a further license gave the lie to it. The tournament, the most extensive of its kind ever held in this part of the State, was a success from start to finish, and not once were the police called on to interfere. The spectators were orderly, the referees wide-awake and the events entertaining. Last night the majority of the boxing bouts, in fact all but two, were one-sided. This and the fact that one night of boxing is enough of a dose to an appreciative but inexperience public caused the spectators to be less demonstrative than the day before. Just as the first event was announced the gas in the center of the hall went out, leaving the room in almost total darkness. A man with a piece of lighted candle at the end of a long pole succeeded in relighting the circle of jets, and as the flames hopped from one jet to another the crowd good-naturedly cheered at each jump.

The first bout called was between William Tevis and John Finnegan, 158 pound boxers. Finnegan at once began to rush matters. Tevis didn't like so much slugging, and after two minutes of dodging pulled off his gloves and left the ring, at which Finnegan laughed friendishly.

The second event was between J. C. McNulty and John F. Mangan of the 115-pound class. McNulty was too much for Mangan, but the latter fought gamely, meeting every rush with a bold stand. In the middle of the second round the referee stopped the fight and gave it to McNulty.

Then C. T. Campbell, a negro with long arms, and Harry Bamforth jumped into the ring. The black man went in at once hot and heavy. One rush was enough for Bamforth, who dodged under the ropes and left the arena.

These three bouts were rather disappointing to the spectators, but they got all the excitement they wanted when Jim Callagher and M. C. Howley, 135-pounders, entered the ring. They indulged in no slugging, and were equally matched. Callagher was too quick for Howley, though the latter stood his ground nobly. When the three rounds were finished the judges disagreed, and the referee gave the fight to Callogher. Of course a roar of mingled cheers and groans greeted the announcement.

The next bout, between A. B. Montgomery and Mike Lewis, was a rattling one. Neither man backed an inch and both boxed well. Lewis gave Montgomery several rib roasters and look like a winner. Both ended on equal terms, but Montgomery got the decision.

After the above bout the wrestling matches were finished. Miller and John McGrew were the first to step upon the mat. McGrew seemed to have the best of it, but after working 3½ minutes Miller suddenly slipped out of an aparently fatal grip and threw McGrew. J. P. Kimmel was found overweight, but in order not to disappoint the spectators he wrestled an exhibition match with J. G. Hilliah, throwing him in 3¾ minutes. Kimmel weighed 111¾ pounds. These were the only wrestling bouts, as Reilly and Albecker won by default.

Then followed the finals in the boxing matches. McNulty and Vernon fought for the 115-pound prize. McNulty showed his superiority, but Vernon was gritty and courageous. In the third round he went down twice, and although he lost was vociferously cheered.

The final bout between McKeever and the negro Campbell was rather one-sided. The negro had arms like a gorilla, and do what he would McKeever could not touch him, except when he drew back to swing. Then McKeever caught him on the body, while cheers filled the hall.

The final bout between John Taylor and James Callagher in the 135-pound class showed the latter the better boxer. Taylor displayed remarkable skill. The two gave a fine exhibition of boxing. In the second round Taylor was hit on the side of his body and never recovered, though he remained with his man to the last.

The final of the 158-pound class came to an abrupt end. It was between Finnegan and Grant Ritchie. Everybody expected a good bout because of the showing Ritchie made the day before. But the affair was over in half a minute. Finnegan swung his right arm and caught Ritchie under the ribs. The latter fell dazed, and though assisted to his feet by his second, gave up the fight and retired. This finished the entertainment.

Of the events the P. A. C. carried off the most prizes. It won two boxing and two wrestling medals. Western University won one boxing event, the A. A. A. one wrestling and the unattached contestants, that is those who were not entered by any athletic club, won two boxing and one wrestling event.

DOM M'CAFFREY.

He Thinks Corbett Will Win and Gives His Reasons.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Dominick McCaffrey, referring to the Mitchell-Corbett match, said to-day: "Mitchell is one of the most willing fighters in the ring, especially if he is getting the worst of it. He is very scientific, also. Corbett is not a hard hitter. His strong point is his cleverness in feinting, thus keeping a man 'screwed up' all the time. He keeps going constantly. In the coming contest between Corbett and Mitchell, Corebtt ought to win. No matter how clever a marksman may be, if his gun is short in the range he can't hit the game. Immediately after I boxed Corbett I saw what a tremendous advantage height and reach were under the Queensberry rules. Under London prize ring rules a small, tricky man has more of a chance with a big man. I was, I believe, the first man in the profession to announce this. Corbett is younger and more ambitious than Mitchell and has enthusiasm. All Mitchell cares for now is the money there is in it."

Follows in His Father's Footsteps.

Chauncey M. Depew's son Buster is developing into quite a humorist, much to his father's regret.

Mr. Depew asked the boy the other morning how he was getting along with Latin and Greek.

"They're dead languages, ain't they?"

"Yes," said Mr. Depew.

"Do you know what I think?" continued Buster.

"Not always."

"Well, I think they must have been killed by being studied too hard."

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ATE THEIR HEARTS.

A Band of Pirates Hacked Into Mince Meat by Chinese Villagers.

ATTACKED DURING A STORM.

Two Robbers Spared but Cut Open at a Victim's Grave.

TWO HEARTS COOKED AND EATEN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The steamship City of Rio De Janeiro arrived to-day from Yokohama where a paper printed the following account of the extermination of a band of pirates in a Chinese village last January. On the 15th of the month two piratical crafts ran into an inlet in the vicinity of the city of Shehpu called Fan-tu, for shelter. Some of the pirates landed ostensibly to make purchases, but really to see whether any "business" could be done by them. They told the shopkeepers they were traders who had run in for temporary shelter, but as Fan-tu had suffered repeatedly from depredations of the pirates and had lost some of their number at the hands of the desperadoes it so happened that some of the pirates who landed that day were recognized by the inhabitants of the village.

No sooner had the pirates returned to their junks than the alarm was silently given and the principal men of the village called upon two brothers who were officers belonging to one of the regiments garrisoning at Ningpo. The brothers were asked to lead a body of their fellow villagers who had determined to wreak summary vengeance on their unwelcome and frequent visitors.

Accordingly, 300 well armed villagers surprised the pirates during the raging of a storm in the early hours of the morning. The two pirate junks were surrounded. In another minute the two junks swarmed with the dark figures of the villagers who, amidst the shouts of their comrades on the shore, burst open the hatches and doors of the cabins, and poured a stream of bullets upon the 59 or 60 pirates who were huddled together for warmth on the lower decks of the junks. Thoroughly taken by surprise hardly any resistance was made. All of the pirates but two were almost hacked into mince meat by the exasperated villagers.

The two pirates who were not treated in this way, however, were made away with in a different manner. Among the many villagers who had been killed by the pirates on different occasions there happened to be the son of the patriarch of the village. At daylight the two pirates, escorted by the whole community, were led to the grave of the young man and after being secured to a couple of stakes, two of the nearest relatives of the dead man plunged their knives into the breasts of the pirates, and ripping open their bodies extricated their hearts, which were then put smoking hot on a plate and placed on the table, upon which were already lighted candles and an incense burner. While all this was going on the female relatives of deceased, dressed in mourning colors of white, were gathered by the side of the grave crying, and calling out to the spirit of the dead to receive the sacrifice that was being offered, as vengeance had been taken on his murderers.

The offerings were left at the grave at the end of the ghastly ceremonies, and the villagers ransacked the junks after having first thrown the bodies into the sea. The plunder from the junks, gold, silver, cash, silks, satins and rice was then divided among the families who had suffered at the hands of the pirates. The junks were towed into the stream, set on fire and burned to the water's edge. The bodies of the two victims of the sacrifice were also thrown into the sea, while their hearts were afterward cooked and eaten by the dead man's relatives.

KILLED A FRIEND.

A Prominent Californian Arrested For a Political Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Richard Heath, son of the late General Heath of this city, was arrested here last night for the murder of Louis B. McWhirter in Fresno. F. W. Polley, now in jail in Fresno for vagrancy, is also charged with the crime. McWhirter was a lawyer, prominent in politics. He had many enemies. His life had been threatened, and he took out life insurance policies for $60,000.

About 3 o'clock the morning of August 29 last McWhirter was aroused by noises in his back yard. He went partially dressed, revolver in hand, to investigate. Less than a minute from the time he left the house his wife heard a succession of pistol shots, and rushing out, found her husband dead with a bullet in his heart. Near him was found a revolver and two heavy clubs, indicating that there were two assassins. McWhirter's friends believed he was the victim of a political plot, while others, including the insurance companies, said he had suicided, and the insurance companies refused to pay the insurance on McWhirter's life. The murder caused a great sensation throughout the State, but no progress was made in discovering the murderers.

Heath was arrested about 5 o'clock, and when an officer told him he was wanted on a charge of murder he asked, "Fresno?" The officer answered, "Yes," and Heath said: "I have been expecting this, but I thought the thing had blown over." Heath then declared he could prove an alibi. He said he was McWhirter's friend, and the theory is that McWhirter was killed by mistake. Among the murdered lawyer's firm friends was Joseph E. Baker, a well-known newspaper writer, who was brought down to Fresno by McWhirter to conduct the Fresno *Expositor* in the interests of his faction of the Democratic party. Baker made many enemies by his writing, among them Heath. The latter resented statements made in his presence by Baker concerning State Senator Goucher, and in a fight which ensued was whipped by Baker. Heath swore he would kill Baker and hunted for him the next day with a revolver.

About this time McWhirter went to the mountains with his wife and Baker occupied his house during his absence. About a week before the murder McWhirter returned. Heath was working on the Curtis ranch near Fresno, and did not know McWhirter. The idea is that Heath went to McWhirter's house, thinking that Baker was there, intending to kill him. Instead, however, McWhirter rushed out revolver in hand, and Heath shot the man whom he called his best friend. Heath is well known in San Francisco, where he has friends and relatives of high standing.

FRESNO, CAL., March 14.—This city is greatly excited over the arrest of McWhirter's murderers. The arrest of Heath in San Francisco was a great surprise, though he had long been suspected. The grand jury is now in session here, and it is understood will return indictments against Heath and Polley. It is believed Heath will plead insanity as a defense. The name of a third man to be arrested is not known, but it is stated he will be caught before morning. Crittenden Thornton, Mrs. McWhirter's attorney, said he was not surprised at the arrest of Heath and Polley. He said: "These men are but catspaws of others more powerful, and I expect to see political and financial reputations in this State shattered in a very short time."

STRONG LEMONADE.

A Bowl of Punch For Teachers Several Times Replenished.

Boston Journal.

An amusing story is told in connection with the recent teachers' reception held in Boston. A certain man of influence in educational circles, being slightly rejuvenate, ordered the caterer to prepare a bowl of properly brewed punch. He did so and the hospitable bowl was placed in a position easily accessible, and where it was soon emptied. At that time another gentleman, well known for his long opposition to the use of intoxicating beverages, discovered the empty condition of the late flowing bowl, and, supposing it to have been previously filled with lemonade, as a part of the entertainment, ordered it refilled, which was done. Again the bowl was drained by the thirsty pedagogues, and again another unsophisticated entertainer ordered it filled, and so it happened in the course of the evening that some six gallons of punch were drank by the thirsty and guileless educators.

The Largest Cattle Ranch.

Harper's Weekly.

The largest ranch in the United States and probably in the world owned by one person is in Texas and belongs to Mrs. Richard King. It lies 45 miles south of Corpus Christi. The ladies who come to call on Mrs. King drive from the front gate over as good a road as any in Central park for 10 miles before they arrive at her front door, and the butcher and baker and iceman, if such existed, would have to drive 30 miles from the back gate before they reached her kitchen. This ranch is bounded by the Corpus Christi bay for 40 miles and by barb-wire for 300 more. It covers 700,000 acres in extent and 100,000 head of cattle and 3,000 brood mares wander over its different pastures.

Bees in Her Bedroom.

There is a girl in Staten Island who has kept a hive of bees in her bedroom during the winter, says the New York *Sun*. She says the bees are the most unobjectionable of companions. They are quiet, orderly and attend strictly to their own affairs. When the warm weather comes they will be sent outdoors, where there are beds of mignonette and other sweet-scented flowers, which the bees fully understand are planted for their especial use. This hive of bees is the nucleus of her contemplated bee farm. Last summer they supplied her weekly with 36 pounds of honey. For each pound of honey she received 30 cents a pound. This young woman says that her bees know her, and are as tame to her hand as doves.

Volapuk Has Been Abandoned.

The doom of another educational fad is sealed, writes a Paris correspondent. The French Association of Volapukists has dissolved. The most energetic apostle of the language which was expected to set right the confusion caused by the affair at Babel has recently taken the post of professor of German in a provincial college. There have been other setbacks, and the great object of reforming the linguistic evils of the world has been abandoned, so far as Paris is concerned.

Flobert Frolics Forbidden.

UNIONTOWN, March 15.—The police are arresting all boys they find shooting with flobert rifles on the streets. Some alarmingly narrow escapes have been reported lately from various parts of town, and orders were issued to the police to stop the dangerous sport.

Parnell's New York Property.

NEW YORK, March 15.—D. Van Shaick has been appointed appraiser of New York property belonging to Charles Stewart Parnell.

Will Resume the Portfolio.

PARIS, March 15.—Yielding to the pressure of his colleagues, M. Bourgeois will reassume the office of minister of justice.

Orangemen Against Annexation.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT., March 15.—At the meeting of the Western Ontario Grand Orange Lodge to-day Grand Master Nicholson said he was glad that Canada had spurned "the traitorous suggestion" of annexation to the United States.

Two Pittsburghers Drowned.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—[Special.]—August Stanley and Henry Johnson of Pittsburgh were drowned in the Kankakee river to-day.

Cholera in a Moscow Prison.

MOSCOW, March 15.—Several cases of cholera have appeared in a convict prison here.

The Free Gold Increasing.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The gain in the treasury of free gold to-day was $200,000.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WEEKLY SPORTING GOSSIP.

Changes in the Playing Rules Made by the League.

PITCHER PUT BACK ONLY 4 1-2 FEET.

Disappearance of the Unpopular Flat and Soft Bats.

PRIZE FIGHTS PAST AND YET TO COME

The changes in the playing rules made by the National league at its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week are the outcome of several months' discussion and weighty deliberation. The radical changes advocated by the official organ had few supporters outside of the editor and some of his satellites. The diamond was not enlarged nor was the pitcher placed in the center of the square. Conservative people, true lovers of the game, were loth to have the pitcher set back at all, but responding to the demand for livelier batting (not the shackling of the pitcher) they concluded that five feet of increase in the pitching distance was sufficient. The league adopted their views and thereby gained the good will of the vast majority of base ball lovers. The rules that are changed are five in number and they now read as follows:

Rule 5. The pitcher's boundary shall be marked by a white rubber plate, 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, at the distance of 60 feet 6 inches from the outer corner of the home plate so that a line drawn from the center of the home base to the center of second base will give 6 inches upon either side.

Rule 18. The pitcher's position. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with both feet squarely upon the ground, one foot in front of and in contact with the pitcher's plate, defined in rule 5. He shall not raise either foot unless in the act of delivering the ball nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. When the pitcher feints to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

Rule 12. The bat must be made wholly of hard wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, not to exceed eight inches from the end. It must be round, not to exceed 2½ inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed 42 inches in length.

Rule 32. The balk shall be any motion made by the pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in position defined in rule 18.

Rule 66. A time at bat is the turn at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner, except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the pitcher, or in case of a sacrifice hit purposely made to advance a base runner, which does not result in a base hit.

A comparison of rule 5 of last year with the new one will show that the distance from the pitcher to the batsman has not been increased more than 4½ feet. The old rule provided for a pitcher's box 5½ feet long by 4 feet wide, the front line of which was distant 50 feet from the *center* of the home plate. As the box was 5½ feet long, the rear line was 55½ feet from the center of the home plate. The new rule does away with the box, and instead provides for a rubber plate 12 inches long and 4 wide (which takes the place of the rear line of the old box), 60 feet 6 inches from the *outer corner* of the home plate, or 60 feet from the center of the home plate. Last year the pitcher stood 55½ feet from the center of the home plate, and this year he will stand 60 feet, a difference of 4½ feet. The only change in rule 18 is that instead of being compelled to keep "one foot on the rear line of the box," the pitcher must have "one foot in front and in contact with the pitcher's plate." He may take one step and no more in delivering the ball. The substitution of the rubber plate for the box will do away with the complaints of captains about pitchers stepping out of bounds, which on several occasions marred games last year.

Rule 12 as it now reads does away with the flat bat and also the soft bat. It provides that the bat "must be made wholly of *hard* wood," and round. Under the changed rule the batter can carry with him his favorite stick every time he walks to the plate. The appearance of the flat bat and the "black" bat never failed to cause groans to agitate the air last year. Their disappearance will cause great rejoicing. Spectators could not endure seeing the strength of a big batter wasted on love taps or his mighty swings responded to by dull thuds. Ringing hits, the longer the better, are what they want from heavy hitters. There are very few successful sacrifice hitters among the players. Their scientific work is as delectable to spectators as the mighty efforts of the slugger. Spectators can easily distinguish the two classes, and any infringement of the slugger upon the domain of the sacrifice hitter is met with cries of dissatisfaction. The skillful sacrifice hitter needs no flat or soft bat to aid him in his work, but the slugger absolutely requires a good, strong stick to accomplish his purpose. The maximum thickness of the bat, like the dimensions of the diamond, have undergone no change since time out of mind.

Rule 32 is simply a condensation of the old rule, all unnecessary wording being eliminated. Rule 66 is so changed that a batsman who "purposely" makes a sacrifice hit shall not be credited with a time at bat. The rule is destined to worry scorers all season. Who can read the mind of the batsman to discover whether or not he intends to make a sacrifice hit? Will the batsman be required to inform the umpire of his intentions just as he designated the kind of ball he wanted delivered to him several years ago? Shall only such hits as remain in the infield be scored as intentional sacrifices and no notice be taken of flies caught in the outfield? These are knotty questions that ought to be unraveled before the season opens. Next to Bierbauer, Jake Beckley made the greatest number of sacrifice hits for the Pittsburgh club last season. Most of his sacrifices resulted from long flies to the outfield. But were they all intentional? As the rule reads any hit that advances a base runner which results in putting out the batsman must be scored a sacrifice hit, but only the batsman who purposely makes such a hit shall be exempted from a time at bat. The batsman who unintentionally makes a sacrific hit, however, shall be given a time at bat, though credited with the hit. The unofficial batting averages published during the season will be more unreliable than ever before this year as a result.

The recent fights in New Orleans have stirred the country from end to end and made pugilism the only sporting topic for the past two weeks. It cannot be said, however, that the excitement engendered will be lasting—indeed it is now already on the wane. The disappointment occasioned by the Ryan-Dawson fiasco was more than counterbalanced by the surprising victory of Ed Smith over Goddard. The winner has become a popular hero and deserves all his honors, for he has shown himself as modest in his demeanor as he is skillful in the use of his fists. The Gibbons-Daly battle on Tuesday, though one of the best of the carnival, was entirely overlooked, being overshadowed by the meeting of the two acknowledged best middle-weights in the world. The Fitzsimmons-Hall fight on Wednesday demonstrated that Fitzsimmons is a great fighter, and there are people who in the enthusiasm of the hour declared him to be a match for Corbett, Mitchell and Jackson. That Hall was careless in the fourth round only goes to prove Fitzsimmons the superior fighter.

The next fight to attract the attention of the sports will be between Jack Skelly and George Siddons on March 20, at 125 pounds, before the Coney Island club for a purse of $2,000. As a curtain raiser to the fight there will be a 10-round go between Billy McCarthy of Australia and Jack McGee of Boston at 158 pounds for a purse of $1,000.

On April 17 Tom Williams, the Australian welter-weight, will make his first appearance in an American ring. He will meet Billy Smith of Boston before the Coney Island Athletic club for a purse of $5,000. Smith is the 140-pounder who knocked out Danny Needham in California last December.

Billy Plimmer, the champion bantam, and Danny McBride will meet on April 10 before the Newark Athletic club for a purse of $2,500 and the championship.

Andy Bowen and Jack Burke, the latter of Texas, will fight some time in April before the New Orleans Olympic club for a purse of $2,000. They will fight at 133 pounds.

The fight between George Dixon and Sol Smith will come off some time between July and September. No club has yet bid for the battle. They will fight at 118 pounds.

J. H. G.

Succeeds Under Difficulties.

Lieutenant Governor Boskin of Montana is paralyzed from the waist down and has for many years been moved around in an invalid's chair. And yet he is a distinguished law yerand an eloquent platform speaker.

FILLING PNEUMATIC TUBES.

It Is Now Done by Multiplied Pres[...] ure by a Machine.

New York Sun.

Pneumatic tubes, such, for example,
are at present so largely employed in b
cycle construction, are now filled by mea
of multiplied pressure, a machine havin
been contrived for that purpose. A seri
of rubber bulbs, which fit inside of t
tire, are so arranged that the outlet of t
first is on the under side of the rim, a
connected with the first bulb is a val
which allows the air to be sucked in, b
not to escape; the air is transmitted to t
second bulb, and from that to the thir
and so on, until it finally empties into t
tire, filling it up with air until it is
great solidity. It is impossible for t
tire to burst, as there is an exhaust val
which can be gauged to blow off a
pressure of from 1 to 40 pounds. Althou
the tire may become punctured, enou
air can be pumped in to keep it solid,
air pressure being increased every tim
the wheel revolves.

Debated Canadian Annexation.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—The first
bating contest between Princeton and Ya
took place here to-night, the questi
being, "Resolved, That the peaceful a
nexation of Canada would benefit t
United States." Donald McCall, J.
Ewing and McCready Sykes of Princet
debated the affirmative, and J. T. Cha
berlain and W. D. Leefer of Yale the neg
tive.

A Lucky Hungarian.

SALEM, O., March 15.—Michael Hofrich,
Hungarian laborer in this city, has be
notified of the death of an uncle, Mart
Hofrich, in California, by which Micha
will come into possession of properti
on the Pacific slope valued at nea
$1,000,000.

An Old Lady Burned to Death.

GREENSBURG, March 15.—Polly Auk
man, aged 81, of near Youngstown, w
burned to death last night, caused by h
clothing taking fire from a pipe she w
smoking.

A Veteran's Suicide.

ERIE, PA., March 15.—Thomas Lovette,
inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' hom
committed suicide at an early hour t
morning by cutting his throat.

Gladstone Wants the Pope's Hel

LONDON, March 15.—Mr. Gladstone h
agreed to restore diplomatic relations w
the vatican if the pope will help the ho
rule bill.

CURED

"About seven or eight months ago
was attacked by a cough, and at onc
began to take a medicine much adve
tised as an expectorant, and continue
using it until I had taken about six bo
tles. Instead of giving me relief, it onl
made me worse. I tried several othe
remedies, but all in vain, and I don
think I had three whole nights' re
during my illness. I began to think tha

Consumption

had laid hold of me, and my hopes o
recovery were all gone. I was a me
skeleton, but a friend of mine, who ha
been some time away, called to s
me. He recommended me to try Ayer
Cherry Pectoral, and kindly sendi
me a bottle, I took it, but with litt
hopes of recovery. I am thankful, how
ever, to say that it cured me, and I a
to-day enjoying the best of health."
J. Wilmot Payne, Monrovia, Liberia.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectora
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Ma
Prompt to act, sure to cur

EXTRAORDINAR
OFFER.

The publishers of TH
WEEKLY POST have s
cured a number of the Colu
bian souvenir 50-cent coins, da
of 1892. As these coins a
already becoming scarce, a
sell for a premium already, th
will be very valuable as m
mentoes of the great Expositi
and of the Columbian year.
These coins will be offered
premiums for THE WEEKL
POST. For every club of t
NEW subscribers, at 90 ce
each, the getter up of the cl
will receive one of these coi
We want 20,000 new reade
for THE WEEKLY POST
1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's F[...] Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the r
for the new World's Fair sou
nir half dollar bearing the d
of 1892. In Pittsburgh yest
day some sold at $2 apiece,
premium of $1 on the price fix
In New York it is reported t
same price is being offered, a
in Chicago they are selling
from $1.25 to $1.50. There w
but about $850,000 of these pie
coined with the date 1892, t
remainder to bear the date of t
present year, hence the scram
for them among curiosity seeke

GOLD CROWN DENTAL PARLO
JACKSON Build
cor. PENN Ave.
SIXTH St. Take
vator entrance to
City College.
Teeth Without Pla
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
Best set teeth on gold plate....... $
Best set teeth on aluminum plate.....
Best set teeth on rubber plate.......
Good set teeth on rubber plate.......
Gold crowns $4 and not to exceed.....
Gold fillings $1 and not to exceed......
Silver fillings 50c and not to exceed....
Teeth extracted positively without
or danger. Call and see specimens.
DR. SUTHERLAND, Manage

WISH MORE MONEY

Coal Miners of the Country Will Ask For an Increase in Wages.

DEMAND WILL BE MADE ON MAY 1.

The Mine Workers' National Union to Back the Men.

GREAT STRIKE IS VERY LIKELY.

The greatest strike that has ever occurred among the coal miners of this country is scheduled to begin on Monday, May 1. At least that is the date on which the United Mine Workers' union will demand an advance in wages for its members all over the land. There are indications that the operators will refuse it, and the coal miners, numbering many thousands, are expected to enforce their demand by a strike. Indeed, this course has been settled upon. President John McBride of the mine workers' has sent out a circular to the lodges requesting that the members give the matter their consideration and send delegates instructed to the general convention that will be held in Columbus, O., on April 11. He suggests a new plan in carrying out the will of the men, which shows that the union is out for business.

His idea is to appoint a committee to arrange the conference with the operators. The committee is to be instructed to demand the increase decided upon by the men and to accept nothing else. A compromise is out of the question. If the committee fails the only thing left will be a strike. It will affect the miners in Pennsylvania, especially those in the Punxsutawney district, who are especially well organized, and the river and railroad districts are expected to join in. There is a good probability of the coke region miners taking a hand in the affair, too, as it is known they have been doing some organizing of late. All the miners, in fact, in the country have been actively strengthening their organization during the fall and winter, and the union's membership has been increased greatly.

SECRETARY M'BRYDE TALKS.

The authority for the statement that the increase in wages will be asked for is Patrick McBryde, secretary of the United Mine Workers, and one of the most expert labor organizers in the country. His headquarters are with President John McBride in Columbus. He was in Pittsburgh yesterday on his way from Philadelphia to Columbus. At Philadelphia he with Vice President Penna adjusted a difficulty at the Punxsutawney mines where 23 miners had been discharged for a small offense. The men will be reinstated. After telling a POST reporter that the demand for higher wages would be asked for on May 1 Secretary McBryde said: "We believe the market justifies our asking for an advance. It will not be a large one, but will be founded on the basis of the coal market or what is possible under the conditions of trade. The exact percentage of the increase will be decided upon at the convention. The miners will ask nothing unreasonable. Whatever they do ask will be asked in unison. It will be the demand of the miners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, a part of West Virginia and those of Kansas and Colorado, who have just recently been admitted to the organization. There will be a larger number of miners making the demand than were ever connected with any other demand and will carry much weight."

Secretary McBryde was much interested in the strike of the river miners in the Monongahela valley. He said the men were a brave set, and although their own organization wasn't so strong they are men who have been in labor organizations and who understand their business perfectly. Speaking of the claims made by the operators he said: "The statement is made that it is cheaper to load coal on a railroad car at the mines than to load it in boats, and that more men are employed at a river tipple than a railroad tipple. That is not a fact, as I can testify from experience. I was formerly a checkweighman at one of John A. Risher's mines where we ran by both rail and river. On the days we ran by rail we always required an extra man. That is the case all around. More men are required at a railroad tipple. The operators, say, too, they have been losing trade. That is not true. The figures of the product in the Monongahela valley for last year show an increase over the year before. In figuring out their loss the only trade with which they make a comparison is the Pittsburgh market. That is not fair, because Pittsburgh is but a local market and there is only a small percentage of the product consumed here. The lakes and the Northwest is the great market for the railroad men, and Cincinnati and the Southern cities are the markets for the river mines. These are so far apart that the two don't come into direct competition except in Pittsburgh, which is only a local market.

OPERATORS THE AGGRESSORS.

"The Pittsburgh operators are the aggressors in the present strike. They are seeking advantages that they are not justly entitled to. The regular 3½-cent rate put them so nearly on an equality with the other operators that they kicked at once. Now, here's an instance: The soldiers' home at Dayton, about in the middle of Ohio, is supplied with coal by the Monongahela operators. They boat the coal to Cincinnati, lift it in elevators, put it on railroad cars and ship it to Dayton at a less cost than the operators in the Ohio district can supply the home, and they are many miles nearer. Yet they say they are discriminated against in favor of the Ohio fields. The operators claim that the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad is running 80,000 bushels of coal into Cincinnati daily. Grant it. If you notice during the cold spell at Cincinnati coal was shipped into that city from all points. The price of coal was much increased and it has stayed up since. The raising of the price made it possible to ship the coal. It was not done before the strike. Besides all this there is more at stake. If the operators get the 3-cent rate they won't be greatly benefited for the operators in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama will reduce their miners' wages and will then come into direct competition with the Pittsburgh men. The other operators won't allow them any advantage. The reduction in wages is entirely uncalled for."

Yesterday the opertors claimed the Monongahela miners were weakening.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY

Will Travel Under the Guidance of Hugh O'Donnell.

Hugh O'Donnell of Homestead will on the first of April take the road, acting as manager to the Edwards family of Homestead, who are noted for their musical ability. This family gave a concert at Curry university hall last Thursday night, assisted by Misses Hattie Nichol, Nora Chessrown, Minnie Hartman, Lulu Vogler, Jane Blake and Charles A. Kohn, all of whom received warm applause for their excellent work.

The greatest interest, however, was centered in the playing of little Mary and Thomas Edwards. These two little performers played respectively on the violin and piano, and in such a manner as to bring forth exclamations of surprise from the audience. The first number these children performed was a difficult composition by Danche. The bowing of the child-violinist was grace itself, while the clean-cut execution as well as style and phrasing was worthy of one twice her years. All of little Mary's playing was done from memory. "Little Tom," the child pianist, exhibited remarkable talent for one so young, and played a sonatine by Clementi with rare expression and technique. This little "chap" will be heard from in the near future as a great pianist. All of the Edwards family are talented, for their little orchestra, which they really form when playing together, sounds not only pleasing but exhibits musical knowledge seldom found in so many young players. The concert was under the direction of Mr. Simon Bissell.

LETTER FROM A COAL MINER.

He Says the Operatives Are as Firm as Ever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

During the past few days many reports have been started in behalf of the coal operators, about which, to a careful watcher, there was not the semblance of truth. Notwithstanding these rumors the strike remains the same. The California Coal Company is credited in the newspapers with having 100 men at work. This is true. But 44 are entrymen, getting the old price, $3 50 per yard, while 20 more out of this same 100 are working for the railroad, leaving only 36 who are blacklegging for the company.

Stony Hill paid the old price to the entrymen, about 16 going to work. The miners waited upon them personally, and as a result they are now out. P. J. Forsythe's, or Neel's old road, is idle, the entrymen having come out. The men are firmer as spring approaches, while the bosses are weakening in the fourth pool. A break is expected at any time now, as the agreement among the members of the coal exchange has expired, and the individual operators who were being bulldozed by fear of a boycott are now free.

An investigation of the coal exchange is the next move of the men. Funds are now being raised to bring that body to answer in court, one of the miners' executive board having corresponded with the attorney general during the present week with that end in view. He says the coal exchange is almost a thing of the past, and will go "where the woodbine twineth," as the Reading Railroad combine went never to return. INCOGNITO.

CALIFORNIA, PA., March 9.

BANKERS SOLD THEIR NAMES.

Hot Report on the American Panama Committee.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The congressional committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Panama canal, the Pacific Mail steamship and the Panama railroad companies made its report public to-day. The committee finds that of the three great banking firms, J. & W. Seligman, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Lauer & Co., who were the financial agents of the Panama canal in this country, the first named concern confessed to spending $8,000,000. These three banking houses received, apparently for the loan of their names and for nothing else to this enterprise, the minimum of $1,200,000. Four hundred thousand dollars apiece was paid to them without the knowledge of ex-Secretary Thompson, chairman of the American committee. Thompson had all the time supposed that he was the important factor in the enterprise and was himself receiving but $25,000 a year for his services.

When the canal company went into liquidation his salary was chopped to $12,500, he remaining in complete ignorance that the members of the committee, of which he was still chairman, were each receiving $50,000 a year.

"What influence," the report says, "was exerted upon the financial public opinion of the United States by the names of these three great banking houses, what indirect credit and popularity was given to the enterprise through their numerous correspondents and connections throughout the country, it is perhaps impossible now to estimate; but to effect this was the object of the formation of this American committee, a committee which testifies that it had no regular meetings and some members of which were never present at a meeting, or knew whether any meetings were ever kept by the committee, while each of these houses were receiving $400,000. This fact, if it is a measure of the general conduct and management of the Panama Canal Company, may possibly explain why it was compelled to go into liquidation as soon as it did. So far as the treaty of 1846 with New Granada is concerned, and so far as the concession granted to and contracts made with the present Panama railroad corporation there is no clearing around the assertion that any exclusive right to cross the isthmus was ever in terms granted or by implication secured either to an American corporation or to citizens of the United States to the exclusion of citizens of any other country."

"Your committee has not found any evidence to show that corrupt or improper means were used to stifle the investigation or discussion of these resolutions. In fact, in spite of the arguments of Mr. Thompson and the counsel employed by him to assist, the Crapo resolution was reported back to the house in a somewhat modified form, but with a report ringing with true American patriotism and a manly, yet conservative assertion of the Monroe doctrine as it is generally understood in the United States. It is in the interest of the United States that the American people should absolutely control some outlet across the isthmus at this point which shall be used for the benefit of American trade in general as an open and continuous competitor, affording no opportunity for entangling subsidies from great competing lines or chance of falling into the grasp of any monopoly through stock manipulation."

HIS TROUSERS STOLEN.

Governor Orborne of Wyoming on the Warpath.

CHEYENNE, March 15.—A few days ago Governor Osborne arose and found his trousers missing. He thought Dr. Olmstead, who occupied the next room, had played him a practical joke, and so, robed in his night clothes, he called upon the doctor and told him to bring back his pants. The doctor did not take the imputation kindly, and the two men had a violent quarrel, which was so wordy that it attracted the attention of people occupying other rooms in the building. After much search the missing article was found in a closet in the bathroom.

United States Marshal Joseph Rankin has been employed to look into the matter. The trousers contained over $200 in gold. It is said that Rankin has a clue to what became of the gold coin, and that a prominent individual was the thief.

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be obtained from any apothecary.

THE JOKE ON HIM.

Congressmen Trot Out a New Lot of Patriots Ready to Hold Office.

AND CLEVELAND GETS NO REST.

The Week's Rush Has Prevented Urgent Appointments.

OTHER SELECTIONS TO BE SLOW.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The office-seekers who have crowded Washington for the last 10 days are beginning to "tumble." They are all catching on to the fact that they are doing themselves no good by staying here and importuning the President and members of the cabinet almost daily for immediate appointment. They are discovering that appointments are not going to be made with a rush, and that the President and his advisors mean to have a chance to consider the qualifications of men urged on them for places before giving them commissions. As they realize this, many of the office-seekers are wisely deciding they had better leave their cases in the hands of their congressional friends and go home.

So the crowd has perceptibly thinned out to-day, and to-morrow the town will be a good deal like its old self again. How unwise the office-seekers have been in rushing in with their petitions and personal importunities before the new administration could settle itself in place and take its bearings can readily be discovered by a talk with any of the new department chiefs.

CONSIDERATION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

They all complain that the rush of callers during the week has been so great that to give careful consideration or thought to any subject was simply out of the question. Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury, said to-day there were several vacant places in his office which ought to have been filled at the beginning of the week, but the secretary had been unable to give the matter of appointments to them any consideration because of the demands of callers on his time.

The President has dropped many hints in the last couple of days warning office-seekers that they are making a mistake by being too pressing at this time. Changes are not going to be made in a hurry and important posts filled without carefully examining into the qualifications of candidates. This is the fair thing to all concerned, as well as the safe and business-like course. So that those Pennsylvania Democrats who aspire to office and who have occasioned remark here by their backwardness in coming to the front seem to have taken the wisest course. They will be apt to get there just as quick as those who have been on the ground since before inauguration, and they will escape a good deal of worry.

THE TIDE SETS IN AGAIN.

The tide set in this morning by 10 o'clock at the White House, and for two hours a steady stream of callers flowed through the President's room.

Congressman Springer of Illinois was one of the earliest callers at the White House to-day, and he went away with the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland intended to adhere to his rule about not appointing former office-holders to their old offices. As he jokingly expressed it, "My worst suspicions were confirmed." This is the second talk Mr. Springer has had with the President on the subject, and in both of these interviews Mr. Cleveland made no secret of his determination to adhere to the policy. There is an understanding that Mr. Cleveland will make exceptions to this rule in certain cases, and one of these instances is said to concerning office holders appointed late in his former administration who were removed by Mr. Harrison before the expiration of the term for which they were commissioned. A few such officers may obtain a reappointment, according to report, and applications from a number of these thus classified have already been received.

There has been some curiosity to ascertain Mr. Cleveland's policy with regard to territorial appointments. It will be remembered that during his previous administration Mr. Cleveland appointed to territorial positions a large number of men who were not residents of the Territories in which they were commissioned to serve and this policy created dissatisfaction. The platform of the Chicago convention of 1892 pledged the President to a certain policy. The congressmen who discussed the matter with him this morning say the President intends to carry this out.

CARLISLE LOCKS HIMSELF IN.

Secretary Carlisle to-day turned his attention to the subject of offices. He secured a private room in the treasury department far removed from his office where he could work without being constantly interrupted by officeseekers. The location of this room is kept secret.

At 12 o'clock he took possession of this room, and with a pile of applications for office that would have discouraged a less determined man, he began their examination. The desire of members of congress and applicants for office to see the papers on file for positions has retarded the work of the appointment division so much that Secretary Carlisle has issued an order on the subject, which reads: 1. The papers of one candidate cannot be seen by another candidate; 2. The papers of any candidate can be seen by his indorsers; 3. The member of congresss in whose district the office is located, may see all the papers in the case; 4. Unfavorable papers are not to be shown to either candidate or his indorser, but the member of congress of the district may see them.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Important Legislative Business Transacted at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—In the senate to-day bills were introduced to give street railways the same power possessed by steam railroad companies so far as appointment of police is concerned, and to give a husband grounds for a divorce if his wife treats him brutally and barbarously. Henninger's bill to enforce the provision in the constitution prohibiting the consolidation of competing railroad lines was negatively reported.

A resolution was adopted postponing action on the death of Senator Neeb until next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

These bills passed finally: To constitute Lawrence county a separate judicial district; to authorize cities to purchase, maintain, use and condemn bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams separating or dividing any part or district of such cities; to authorize municipal corporations to appropriate private lands and property for their use in the construction, maintenance and use of bridges in order to connect public parts or other public properties. The senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the house Mr. Farr of Lackawanna introduced a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to the several school districts of the commonwealth, to be used exclusively for the purchase of text books and furnishing the same free of cost to the pupils of the public schools.

HE WITHDRAWS THE TREATY.

The Hawaiian Matter Taken From the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Cleveland's first executive communication to the senate came this afternoon and proved to be a surprise, not only to Republicans, but to many Democrats as well. In the communication President Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Hawaii which was sent to the senate a few weeks ago by President Harrison. The message was short, simply requesting the senate to transmit to the executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the senate.

Republican senators regard this action of the President as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration. Democratic senators look upon the act from a twofold point of view, some taking the ground that it shows Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian islands, while others hold that he will send in another treaty which will be more to his liking.

It is understood that the reason for the withdrawal of the treaty by President Cleveland is because he is opposed to it in its present form. Whether he will favor the making of another treaty, and, whether it will be an annexation treaty cannot be said on authority at this time, but a gentleman who has talked with the President on the subject said this afternoon that another treaty would be made. It is intimated that the President will suggest, either by message or personally to the senators, that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian islands this year during the interval between the adjournment of the special session of the senate and the reconvening of the next congress. Mr. Cleveland, heretofore, has been quite solicitous on this point, and made inquiries as to whether the resolutions providing for such a commission had gone through. He had been apparently under the impression that it had been adopted. He learned that it had not been, but that the senate had authority alone to provide for such a commission, probably to consist of senators, and that the contingent fund of the senate could be drawn on for this purpose.

ANOTHER WOMAN KILLER.

UNFORTUNATELY HE NEGLECTED TO SHOOT HIMSELF FIRST.

He Is Dead and She Is Expected to Die.

QUINCY, MASS., March 15.—Unrequited love and jealousy were the cause of a probable murder and suicide to-day, the principals being Mary Victoria Lafave, a comely lass of 18, and Joseph Massey, aged about 30. The girl had been to mass and was returning home unattended. Massey followed her. A score or more of other people returning from church were also behind her. When the girl had reached a point known as "the Stile," Massey was seen to step up near her, and without any warning draw a revolver and fire three shots in rapid succession, which were followed by a heart-rending scream from the girl. The whole affair came so suddenly upon the eye-witnesses that they were for a moment apparently paralyzed and paid no attention to Massey, who, after doing the shooting, walked leisurely away. Several men started for him, but before he could be overtaken he placed the revolver to his own head and fired, the ball entering just above and back of the right ear. He expired in about 10 minutes.

Willing hands took the girl to her home, where doctors made an examination. They found that all the shots had taken effect. One passed through the left wrist, the other two entered the middle of the back a little to the left of the spinal column. One of the bullets lodged in the left lung and one in the abdomen. Physicians do not have much hopes of her recovery.

The man and girl were employed in a shoe manufactory. Massey was apparently desperately in love with her and urged her to become his wife. The girl in every way possible discouraged his attentions. He made the threat that if the Lafave girl did not marry him she would not marry anyone else.

INDIANS FIGHTING SETTLERS.

The Crows Angry Over Encroachments of the Whites.

LAUREL, MONT., March 15.—Warfare has broken out between the settlers on the newly opened portion of the Crow reservation and the Indians. The wildest excitement exists at the new town of Wilsey. Ranchmen are moving their families to places of safety. The first bloodshed occurred this morning, Little Face, a Crow Indian, being killed. The Indians have become angered at the encroachments of the whites, and undertook to drive off a settler named Henderson. On Monday they drove Henderson away, but he returned with a couple of friends, all armed. The Indians gathered in a clump of timber and sent Little Face forward. He told Henderson if he remained on the tract of land another 24 hours he would be scalped and his body fed to the crows. He then whistled and his companions began to pour out of the woods. Henderson shot Little Face through the heart and the Indians disappeared. The Crows are making medicine and preparing for warfare. This is the first time the Crows have shown hostility to the whites.

DID KNOW HER HUSBAND.

She Buried a Corpse but He Is Still Living.

WARREN, O., March 15.—About a year ago the body of an unknown man was found hanging by the neck to a tree in the woods between Warren and Niles. The remains were horribly disfigured and all efforts failed to identify the body until Mrs. Thomas Foy of Youngstown visited Niles several weeks later and identified the dead man as her missing husband. The body was interred in the cemetery at Niles by the township trustees. A few weeks ago Mrs. Foy received word that her husband was alive and well and residing with his mother in Pennsylvania. The commissioners of Mahoning county have paid for the burial of an unknown man under the belief that he was a resident of Youngstown, and Mrs. Foy has been paid the amount of insurance upon the life of her husband who is still alive and well.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

IRON IS HOLDING ITS OWN.

Market Holds Its Own With Improvement in Spots.

FINANCES STILL REMAIN A FACTOR.

General Trade Fair Throughout the Country.

GREAT STAGNATION IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, March 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

Business during the past week has been affected by the severe weather, but even more by stringency and uncertainty in the money markets. The quantity of whea coming into sight continues at the rate of half a million bushels a day, which is large for the season when crops are supposed to be short and prices are low. The exports are small and the price declined a cent for the week. Corn was firmly held and advanced over a cent, and oats nearly as much, while pork was raised 25 cents though lard and hogs were lower. In cotton an advance of a sixteenth occurred in spite of the assurance that the British strike would not cease.

The pressure of great stocks on hand caused much selling when money was tight and loans were called. The exports of domestic produce from New York last week were only $5,090,000, against $7,230,000 last year. At Boston extremely high rates for money have held through the week. Money is tight at Philadelphia because recent failures induced large withdrawals from banks. Increasing demand is seen for iron. Trade is good at Baltimore and iron is fairly strong at Pittsburgh, with glass in good condition. Cleveland notes good trade in hardware and rolled products, but money in active demand. The cigar trade is good at Cincinnati and cloak manufacture is becoming a leading industry, exceeding last year's. The car movement at Indianapolis is heavier than last year and manufacturers are busy. At Detroit shops are running full time.

At Chicago money is in very strong demand, banks discriminating closely. Sales of building materials are large and general business good, but railroad blockades and the strike of switchmen threaten to interrupt business. A fair increase is seen in wholesale trade at St. Louis, with bright promise for the spring. Jobbing trade is good at Kansas City and St. Joseph, improving at Denver and quiet at Salt Lake City. Trade is satisfactory at Little Rock, improving at Memphis and quiet at other points in Tennessee, shrinking with tight money at Columbus, but fairly good at Atlanta, better with increased shipments of lumber at Mobile and fair at New Orleans, with sugar firm but rice lower.

The output of iron March 1 was 5,777 tons weekly more than February 1, though 17,000 tons less than a year ago. Stocks unsold declined 7,700 tons during the month. Southern producers are weakening, and 12,000 tons of gray forge were sold at $8 at Birmingham. Bar iron is at the lowest point, plates cut somewhat less severely, and rails dull, while structural works are still running full time, but with few new orders. A blundering report regarding the tin duty depressed the price to 20¼c, but it afterwarde rose to 21.10c, while copper is steady at 12c for the lake, and lead is dull. The coal market is steady notwithstanding the collapse of the combination.

In boots and shoes a small advance is realized on some grades, and what halting appears in the market is because makers feel that leather must fall or shoes rise. Shipments from the East exceed last year's 17 per cent. Receipts of Texas cattle at Chicago were the largest ever known for the season. The textile mills continue fully employed. Trade in dress goods is steady and large. March trade in cottons opens well, and knit goods are strong, with a general advance of 2½ cents in carpets.

The business failures during the last seven days number 225 as compared with 251 last week.

LITTLE WHEAT ON HAND.

Interesting Figures on Staples Compiled at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The estimated proportion of wheat on hand is 26.2 per cent of the last crop, the smallest percentage in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 135,000,000 bushels, 36,000,000 bushels less than last March. A large proportion is found in States that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution, only 34,000,000 in the principal wheat States, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat States only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution.

The amount exported in 12 months is 191,000,000 bushels, required for consumption 309,000,000, seed used 54,000,000, visible stocks 79,000,000, a total of 624,000,000, against an apparent supply of 729,000,000 bushels. There is therefore an apparent excess of distribution from the last two crops of 31,000,000 bushels as compared with previous estimates, showing, if present estimates are correct, which cannot be positively assured, that the crops of 1891 and 1892 were underestimated by 2 or 3 per cent, which would be a very close margin on the safe side. Very little old wheat is reported on hand. The average weight of the crop per measured bushel, as calculated from returns of millers and State agents and correspondents, is 57.5 pounds, reducing the estimated product to 494,000,000 commercial bushels.

The crop report for March of the department of agriculture relates to the distribution of corn and wheat and the stocks remaining on farms. It is not a census of individual holdings of growers, but is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining made by a board of correspondents in each county, and also by an independent board reporting to the State agent. All grain, including any surplus of previous years is included. These results are scrutinized, obvious errors, and inconsistencies corrected, differences harmonized, and ultimate statements tabulated by States to show both percentages and aggregate quantities.

The corn on hand aggregates 626,847,370 bushels, or 38.5 per cent of the last product. This proportion has been exceeded in March four times in the last 10 years, and the quantity has been exceeded five times. The consumption of eight months, 1,091,616,630 bushels, only exceeds that following the smaller crops of 1887 and 1890. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 277,379,000 bushels or 17 per cent of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,345,000, or 82.6 per cent. The value returned for merchantable corn averages 42.9 cents, for unmerchantable 27.7 cents, making an aggregate of $655,000,000, which exceeds the December valuation by $13,000,000, averaging 40 cents per bushel.

STAGNATION IN WALL STREET.

Money the Only Object of Interest This Week.

NEW YORK, March 15.—*Bradstreet's* Wall street review will to-morrow say:

"Money was the only object of interest in Wall street for the past week. The depression in values which attended the flurry in loan rates was sufficiently severe, and the fact that it did not develop into a speculative panic must be ascribed to the very thorough liquidation through which the market has so recently passed. The readjustment of speculation to the decreased supply of loanable funds was facilitated by this circumstance, while for the same reason bear operators hesitated to sell stocks short in any extensive way.

"Whiles declines were general, their severity was limited to Reading, Sugar, New England and a few other stocks, and when money eased off from the 50 per cent level at which call loans were quoted on Monday and Tuesday, the speculation degenerated into a dull, waiting market, without any pronounced tendency, the absence of business and the disinclination of traders to take an active part till financial conditions were more clearly defined resulting in one of the most pronounced exhibitions of stagnation the street has of late experienced."

Clearing House Returns.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The clearing house returns for this week show the following:

New York	$777,983,574
Chicago	104,981,839
Boston	101,641,940
Philadelphia	71,807,595
St. Louis	26,248,528
San Francisco	15,706,954
Pittsburgh	15,542,319
Cincinnati	14,848,106
Baltimore	13,838,223
Kansas City	11,955,645
New Orleans	10,750,370
Milwaukee	9,562,010

PENNSY TRAFFIC FIGURES.

Interesting Data of the Work For the Past Week.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The following interesting statistics are taken from the advance sheets of the railway report of the department of internal affairs, and show the volume of freight and passenger traffic handled by the railways reporting to the department, and the number of employes and compensation paid.

The number of tons of freight carried by the roads, reporting for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 290,480,712. The number of tons carried one mile was 27,319,013,553. The number of tons carried for the year ending June 30, 1891, was 247,496,622 and the number carried one mile 24,926,313,724.

The Pennsylvania company earned $18,667 05, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago $18,249 48 per mile. The number of passengers carried during the year was 140,190,599, and the number carried one mile 2,678,244,624, as against 138,070,156 and 2,584,113,113 for the year ending June 30, 1891. Five years ago the number of passengers carried was 91,892,950. The Pennsylvania company carried 45,288,629, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 6,146,788 passengers during the year.

The total number of passengers carried in the United States last year was 531,183,988, and the roads reporting to this department have 26 per cent of the passenger traffic.

The returns as to the total number of persons employed on all the roads indicate the number to be 213,573 for the year ending June 30, 1892. From the reports of the interstate commerce commission for 1891, it appears that the total number of officers and employes on the roads of the United States was 784,285, there being an increase of 34,984 over the previous year, when the number was 749,301. In Pennsylvania, on lines reporting to this department, the number employed per 100 miles of road is 1,187. In the entire country for the year 1889 the number of railway employes in proportion to the number of inhabitants was about one in 87; in 1890, one in 84, and in 1891 one in 82. The Pennsylvania has 54,527 employes, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 11,242.

The total compensation of officers and employes reported by the companies for 1890 was $98,880,222.35; for 1891, $102,915,304 44; for 1892, $113,798,051 28. The average yearly compensation was $532 82; $44 40 per month, or $1 45 per day. The actual amount paid per day was probably much more for the reason that daily compensation is paid on the basis of 365 days per year, when an examination would undoubtedly show a less number of days of actual service.

POOR TOTTEN.

He Babbles of Virgins, Trumpets, Angels and Millenniums.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In speaking of his work, Prof. Totten said to-day that he had "not the shadow of a doubt as to the general accuracy of his chronological work, nor as to its particular accuracy within the necessary personal equation of all human effort." He maintains that we are actually in the "midnight hour," specified in the parable of the ten virgins. "The clock," said the professor, "is still striking; the tenth stroke will end its sounding at the coming March equinox, the eleventh in June, and the twelfth or final stroke at the September equinox of the current year. After that none of the 'virgins' need be in farther doubt as to the 'time' or as to what, or who, is at hand."

"Many facts," he continued, "assure me that we are at the midnight hour of the Christian dispensation, and I am sure that the seventh angel of the Savior's revelation to St. John is soon to sound the seventh and final trumpet which lifts the veil from the mystery of God, but which is not to be confused with the 'final trump' as commonly understood. In spite of misrepresentations to the contrary, I do not anticipate the end of the world, but the beginning of a new and better dispensation. I anticipate a crisis 'to-morrow' and the 'millennium' the day after. I expect the first resurrection very soon, but not the second until a thousand years of golden age have sped away."

The professor set forth with great detail his reasons for his belief.

PARNELLITES PLEDGE SUPPORT.

But Money Is Needed to Carry on the Fight.

LONDON, March 15.—At the Parnellite convention in Dublin to-day Wm. Redmond, the chairman, spoke in favor of adopting a generous attitude toward the home rule bill, and the resolutions were substantially in accord with his advice. Mr. Redmond said that unless the parliamentary fund were doubled or trebled he could not be responsible for the continuous attendance of Parnellite members at Westminster.

The duke of Devonshire, speaking at Bradford this evening, said: "The exclusion of Irish members from parliament would be equivalent to separation, while the retention of them would mean the putting of the screws on the English parties. Consequently the whole bill is impossible."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION
HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.
SOOTHING-HEALING
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.
Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLES.

Mr. Fow Jumps on the Pennsylvania Commission.

THINKS THERE IS MISMANAGEMENT.

Legislature Wants to Know How It Will Get to Chicago.

SOME COMMON TALK GIVEN PUBLICITY

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—World's fair matters were the most discussed things in this city Friday. For a long time there have been stories of financial straits in the commission that has charge of preparing Pennsylvania's exhibit. At this morning's session of the house the trouble commenced, when a resolution was introduced by Mr. Losch of Schuylkill that a committee of five members of the house and three members of the senate be appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of the legislature at the dedication of the Pennsylvania building. The resolution was referred to the committee on centennial affairs. Mr. Losch explained that he had learned from a reliable source that the question of taking care of and inviting the legislature to participate at the dedication had been discussed by the State commission, and that a difference of opinion existed.

"It seems that his excellency objects to certain things, and the commission and he cannot agree," said Mr. Losch.

Mr. Riter of Philadelphia moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on centennial affairs. Mr. Hewitt of Blair believed the resolution was rather premature. "Of course," said he, "I most sincerely desire that this legislative body shall be taken care of, and well taken care of, if we wish to go to Chicago to witness the dedication of our State buildings, but the allegation that there is a difference of opinion between the executive head of the commission, and the members of that body seems to me to rather emphasize the propriety of referring the resolution to the committee on centennial affairs. It would be rather premature, I think, to adopt a resolution of this assuming that these facts exist without any information of a character more reliable than mere street rumor."

GOT IT STRAIGHT.

Mr. Losch—I would state to the gentleman, if he will allow me, that my information comes from the members of the commission.

Mr. Hewitt—Then I make the stronger point that the members of the commission should have courage enough to respectfully ask the committee that we have placed in charge of centennial affairs to investigate that matter.

Mr. Fow of Philadelphia said the remarks made by Mr. Hewitt were considered by himself prior to the meeting of this house. "The matter brought up a letter sent to me by Mr. Farquhar, in which he suggests the possibility of the legislature visiting Chicago. I wrote him that I thought the proper thing to do would be for the commissioners to appoint a sub-committee to meet the committee on centennial affairs of this house, when appointed; but since that time there have arisen differences among the commissioners themselves, and I am very sorry to say it is going to lead to a poor exhibit on the part of Pennsylvania at that exposition. One of the commissioners told me last night that the great mining State of Pennsylvania would have but a fifth-class exhibit at that exposition. The legislature appropriated $300,000 on behalf of the great State of Pennsylvania in order that we might have a proper exhibition of our natural resources, and it is a disgrace that we are to be placed in the fifth class category. What has brought that about? Want of money, or want of management? They say they have enough money, and therefore the logical conclusion seems to be that it is owing to want of management. I understand that these commissioners have sent out letters all over the commonwealth begging for contributions to aid this great State in making a proper exhibition at Chicago."

FIRST PUBLIC CHARGE.

The mention of mismanagement made by Mr. Fow is the first public utterance of what has been current here for some time. Many people, who protested strongly against the use of their names, have said the commission has squandered money, and that at the present there are many unnecessary people on the pay rolls. Dishonesty, however, has not even been hinted, although it is charged by other anonymous people that the commission has been used for political purposes. To all of this, when it has been told him, Executive Commissioner Farquhar has always entered denials, and is ever ready to tell what his commission has done, is doing and will do. This he repeated to-day when seen regarding the discussion in the house.

Senator Gobin of Lebanon, who is chairman of the commission, has been an inveterate enemy of Mr. Farquhar, and has publicly charged the executive commissioner with altering the minutes of various meetings held by the commission. It is reported to-day that if an investigation is held Senator Gobin will try to include the financial work of the commission. One thing, however, can be considered as settled. If the legislature in a body attends the dedication of the State buildings on May 2, it will not be at the expense of the commission, and the governor will not sign any bill appropriating money from the State treasury for the trip. He may allow the bill to become a law by limitation, but he will not officially give his consent to a junket.

SHE FOUND HER JOSEPH.

He Was Not Lost in the Johnstown Flood.

CANTON, O., March 15.—Mrs. Joseph Gruber, a pretty middle-aged woman, came to Canton from Pittsburgh to-day and developed a startling sequel to a supposed tragedy of the Johnstown flood. The woman lived there with her husband at the time of the disaster, comfortably situated. When the flood swept the town the husband was at his work and his wife was at home. They never saw each other again. She narrowly escaped with her life. All they had was swept away, and the place where Joseph worked went with the general wreck, and he was counted among the dead.

A few days ago Mrs. Gruber was furnished with strong proof that Joseph was living in this city. She came here and called on her husband, who is working in a barber shop and living with another woman under the name of Frank Brown. Mr. Gruber wasn't so pleased to find Joe alive as to overlook his perfidy. She proceeded to procure his arrest and he was locked up. Then, when she had him dead to rights, she reasoned that the man wouldn't be worth having again, and she bargained to let him go his gait provided he bound himself to help provide for her. He was delighted to do it, and after fixing things so she can fix him when he defaults in remitting a certain sum of money each week she procured his release and left the city to-night for Pittsburgh.

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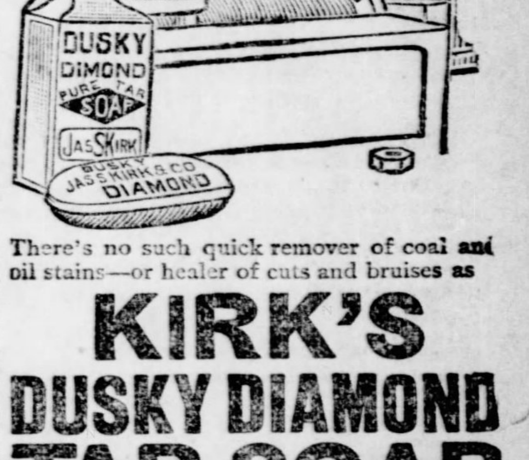

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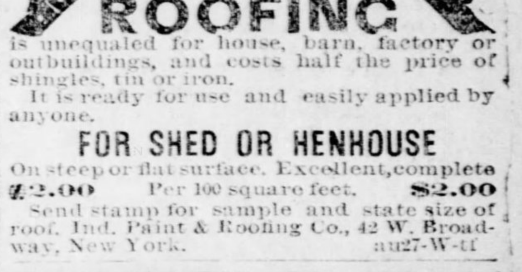

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Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

DON'T GET A FAIR CHANCE.

It is the fashion just now to be very liberal in abuse and ridicule of the so-called "horde of office-seekers" at Washington, who are supposed to be pestering the life out of the President and his cabinet. We don't believe they are doing anything of the kind. Mr. CLEVELAND knew, as all other presidents have known, what was before him when he was elected, and about that time this same "horde," comprising the brightest and most intelligent party workers, were of a good deal of account in Mr. CLEVELAND'S calculations of probabilities, and what was judicious to be done here or there to secure the triumph of the party. There is therefore no need of abusing the office-seekers. A good share of the American people would enlist in the corps did they estimate their chances of any account.

The offices are to be vacated as the commissions of the present incumbents expire. That seems to be settled on. Mr. CLEVELAND has declared his belief in the principle of rotation, to the extent of closing the doors against the men he gave place to in his first administration. He wants the good things to go around. He doesn't want Republicans in office, or the Democrats who reveled in the flesh pots five or six years ago. This being the case, and the invitation being open to all, wherefore the wrong or indecency of aspirants putting in their claims? Mr. CLEVELAND wants to see every man he has a notion of appointing to important office. That is one way of judging.

Of course among the applicants there are many odd characters, who would hardly pass muster on the Turveydropian principle of "deportment," but all the same they may be very worthy people, and are the kind whose labors bring party success in the "back districts." They have an honorable ambition to serve the public and themselves at the same time. They are entitled to better treatment than being designated as a "horde," as for the most part they are brainy, intelligent men of good habits, fairly representative of our best political class, and of far more value as citizens than the dudish exclusives who are eternally protesting that they take no interest in politics. There are, of course, a good many office-seekers in Washington. This is a big country, of 44 States and half a dozen territories, and in all of them there are places that are to be filled by good Democrats, but it will be done decently and in order. The applicants will compare favorably with any other class of citizens.

A MILD DOSE OF REFORM.

The bill repealing the section of the McKinley law imposing a duty of four cents a pound on tin ore or pig tin after the 1st of July next failed to become a law. Tin-plate manufacturers, as well as all others using tin in its raw state, will therefore pay the tax after July 1. As we consume about 46,000,000 pounds of tin annually, all of it imported, the people are thus taxed about $1,800,000 a year. One or two bills were passed reforming some of the blunders of the tariff, but none of much interest. One of the bills, "establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel," Senator CAMERON got through a few minutes before the session ended. Pending its passage this little colloquy took place between Senators CAMERON and HARRIS of Tennessee:

Mr. HARRIS—I should like to ask the senator from Pennsylvania if it is possible that he has found a defect in the McKinley bill?

Mr. CAMERON—I think there are a good many defects in the McKinley bill.

Mr. HARRIS—I am glad to hear the senator say so. I thought it was all defects.

Mr. CAMERON—No; but I should not like to enumerate its defects; it would take too much time.

Mr. HARRIS—I shall not ask the senator to enumerate them. They are too numerous.

Mr. CAMERON—There are some, I admit.

Another section of the McKinley bill that the senate and President agreed with the house in repealing was on the same line as the tin ore tax. It was on the theory that if the American users of linen were to be taxed out of all reason after January 1, 1894, the Western farmers who now grow flax in order to sell the seed, would perform the miracle of preparing the flax fiber and starting linen mills in a dry climate (where the manufacture of linen is impracticable) and do it with high-priced labor. To do this the tax on linen was nearly doubled, or was to be after January, 1894. As Senator CAMERON said, it would take too much time to enumerate the defects of the McKinley law. The Democrats at the next session of congress will take up the work of reforming the tariff law commenced by the Republican senate and president, and in dead earnest.

POINTED REMARKS.

President CLEVELAND is credited with two pointed remarks since his inauguration, bearing on the distribution of the federal patronage. One is that the officials now in place, appointed for four years, will be allowed to serve out their term of office, unless there are reasons for a change aside from the politics of the incumbents. Mr. CLEVELAND applied this principle in his first administration to a large extent, and President HARRISON also adopted the same policy. Its advantages are manifest, as it makes the changes in the federal service gradual, and prevents a rush that would swamp business of a public character in the adjustment of the claims of rival aspirants.

This was expected; but a more sensational announcement is made relating to the claims of individuals who held place under the first Cleveland administration. Senators COKE and MILLS of Texas called on the President a few days ago on behalf of an ex-officeholder. As soon as the case had been stated the President said: "I have no doubt, gentlemen, that the gentleman whose claims you urge is worthy, but it will not be my policy to appoint ex-officeholders. I believe that the offices should be passed around and not be used for the purpose of building up an office-holding dynasty."

This is reported to have created considerable consternation among the large number of persons in Washington anxious to be reappointed to their old places. In some cases the rule will work injustice to deserving men and the public service, but as a general principle it is sound. Like all general rules, however, there will be exceptions to meet exceptional cases.

ANNEXATION OFF.

The action of President CLEVELAND in withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, so strongly commended by President HARRISON, may be accepted as a sure indication that the present administration is averse to annexation in the suspicious way the project comes to Washington. It is not to be taken as evidence that there will be any neglect of American interests in the Pacific. A new treaty of the same or of an entirely different character may be negotiated, but it is not likely until a commission of our own people have visited the islands and reported on the situation there and what is best for the Hawaiian people as well as our own government. There was undue haste, looking like snap judgment, in this business under Mr. HARRISON. This is to be rectified, and a new commencement made. It is probable that either a committee of the senate or an independent commission will be sent to Honolulu at an early day, and on its report the action of our government will be based. It may be a protectorate, but it is not likely to be annexation. There is no need of any anxiety about European interference, as no power would attempt to secure control under present conditions, the United States having an admitted prior right if we choose to exercise it.

The deposed queen of Hawaii in the first statement she has made since her deposition, printed in San Francisco this week, places the whole responsibility for the troubles on the islands to the credit of the American minister, who, she says, "has been constantly unfriendly and quarrelsome." The queen says she had an abundant force to have put down the revolt, but "the American minister landed troops in secret understanding with the revolutionists," and she shrank from a conflict with our naval power that would have resulted in bloodshed. As to the condition of affairs in Hawaii, the queen says:

Annexation is repugnant to the feelings of every native Hawaiian, as well as to many foreigners. Annexation is not necessary for the ends of policy or civilization, or commerce, or security. The prosperity of merchants is abundant refutation to the assertions of those who bewail commercial bankruptcy. Personal liberty is as secure in Honolulu as in Washington. Probably no city can show a record so free from crime of all kinds. The wealth of the missionaries is evidence of the free scope allowed to the professors of religion.

The revolution, she says, was due to "the restless agitation of a small section of the community, led on and captained by the American minister," and at the bottom of all was a big speculation in sugar in anticipation of the bounty. The queen makes out a strong case, and the indecent haste with which the annexation scheme was pushed by Mr. HARRISON and his advisers gives a strong color of truth to it.

TO PROTECT THE INSANE.

A bill for the better government of the insane asylums of the State, introduced by Senator MARKLEY, having passed the senate, is now under consideration by the house judiciary committee, and it is presumed will be reported favorably. There are meritorious features in the bill. The functions of trustees of the insane asylums of late years have been surrendered to the professional superintendent, who becomes the autocrat of the establishment, managing all the affairs of the institution, financial and otherwise, the trustees having only a theoretical responsibility. Senator MARKLEY'S bill proposes to made this responsibility something real and tangible. It places the management of the asylum in the hands of the trustees, where by law it is now presumed to rest. It charges them with the administration of all the details, and limits the work of the superintending physician to the discharge of purely professional duties. This alleged reform revives the question whether the administration of a board, with a divided responsibility, will be as efficient as a single head. In most cases we do not believe that it would be. In public affairs the tendency is toward ample powers in a single official with well-defined responsibility.

It is also directed by Senator MARKLEY'S bill that in all cases the trustees shall elect a female as well as a male superintendent, and that the female inmates of every asylum in the State shall be placed under the exclusive care of a physician of their own sex. We presume there will be wide differences of opinion among the professionals whether this change is judicious or not. It divides the responsibilities of the management of the institution, and while there are obvious reasons why female physicians should attend the female patients, we believe there should be one supreme head over the whole institution to secure the best results and maintain the discipline and subordination of employes. It is a question whether, if this bill becomes a law, putting the responsibility of management on a board of trustees, possibly representing conflicting ideas and interests, with the management still further divided by a male and female superintendent, each independent of the other, there would not be a speedy falling away in the efficiency and discipline of the insane asylums of the State. Therefore there are some features in the Markley bill that the legislature should go slow in enacting. Sometimes change is not reform.

A VIRGINIA EXHIBIT.

JOHN BROWN'S fort from Harper's Ferry and the Libby prison from Richmond will not be very edifying or cheering exhibits at the Columbian exposition, yet they have been torn down, removed and rebuilt at Chicago. Neither of them recall pleasant episodes of history, and if time had not mellowed their dark records would be apt to arouse an ugly feeling. These exhibits, however, are individual enterprises, a speculation being behind them which may or may not turn out to be a paying one. But the ladies of the Old Dominion have undertaken a work of a much more gratifying character. This is to add, as an annex to their State building, an exact reproduction of Mount Vernon, and to make it a depository of historical treasures. The rooms are to contain the furniture and appointments of a mansion of the colonial period, every article at Mt. Vernon being reproduced as near as possible by genuine antiques. Valuable bronzes, paintings, furniture and other articles of colonial times, have been obtained from the old family mansions of the mother of States. The State house at Richmond is a storehouse of historical treasure, and if a selection is permissible from it, for the Virginia State building or the reproduction of Mt. Vernon, in a historical point of view the Virginia exhibit will be one of the most interesting.

Certainly such exhibits as these devised by the ladies of Virginia make a most agreeable contrast in comparison with JOHN BROWN'S fort or the Libby prison, which is only an old tobacco warehouse with its gloomy prison recollections.

A STATE PENSION LIST.

The house committee on judiciary has resolved to make a commencement for a State civil pension list in reporting favorably a bill retiring common pleas judges after 23 years' service, when they have reached the age of 68 years, at their full salaries. A pension bill for the supreme court judges is also pending. These are merely starters in the direction of a civil pension list. They are very moderate in their demands, and few of the common pleas judges will come under the provisions of the law. There are not many who, after serving 23 years, are on the bench at the age of 68. But all the same the principle involved is obnoxious; and the moderation of the proposed bills should deceive no one. Having obtained a lodgment for a civil pension list, it will be easy to find future legislatures disposed to enlarge the system. It is a departure from safe ground, and opens the door to abuses which seem inseparable from anything that bears the name of pension. Under the proposed law the country judges will have a pension of only $4,000 a year, while the city judges will get 6,000 and $7,000. This is not a square deal. As a rule the city judges, at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, are gentlemen of independent means, while the country judges have not that reputation. The favoritism to city judges is objectionable. Let the legislature make the pensions for the country judges $7,000 a year. While they are at it a few thousands a year should not stand in the way of doing the liberal thing with other people's money.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IT is a first rate selection, that of ex-Congressman McADOO of New Jersey to be assistant secretary of the navy. During his congressional service Mr. McADOO was with Secretary HERBERT on the naval committee of the house. He takes up a line of duty with which he is familiar.

THE tidal wave still seems to be on the rush. On Monday the straight-out Democrats, for the first time in 25 years, elected their candidate mayor of Augusta, Me., with 18 out of 21 members of the city government. The contest was a square party fight, as both candidates were worthy men.

EX-SPEAKER REED has taken the lecture platform with a bright production on "Progress and Leadership." Politically the ex-speaker's leadership has been to the shoals and rocks of defeat, while his ideas of progress are summed up in force bills and McKinleyism. He is a very bright man, but awfully behind the age.

THERE appears to be a cloud over a Democratic senator-elect from the Northwest, growing out of some financial operations years ago which he may be able to explain or may not. That is further along, as well as the senator's side of the story. The *Gazette* suggests the Republicans "will make an effort to have the smirched senator ousted." We guess not. They have generally been content to allow the "smirched" senators to hold on. There are several of them on deck.

A PROVISION was added to the sundry civil bill by congress, appropriating $25,000 to be expended by the secretary of war for monuments and tablets at Gettysburg, marking the positions of the various commands of General LEE'S army. "Each tablet to bear a brief historical legend, compiled without praise and without censure." This will make complete the historical marking of that memorable battlefield! There was at first much opposition to marking the Confederate positions, but it has given way to a more sensible and liberal view.

ONE of our Republican papers doesn't relish Senator VOORHEES at the head of the senate finance committee, and thinks "it is a long step downward" from JOHN SHERMAN to VOORHEES. It won't do to boast of JOHN SHERMAN as a great financier, with the country struggling under the dead-weight of the Sherman bullion purchase law. Whatever may be Mr. VOORHEES'S sins, he voted against that law. There has to be a good deal of veneering done to keep up JOHN SHERMAN'S reputation as "the great American financier."

SECRETARY LAMONT administered the grand bounce as one of his first official acts to a Grand Army boss who assumed to represent the G. A. R. influence in the war department regulating promotions and tenure of office. The luckless "walking delegate" attempted to intervene in certain matters with which he had no concern with the result he was summarily dismissed. Under the prior administration he had been accustomed to having things his own way. Secretary LAMONT concluded he could get along without "influence" of this character.

THE "era of good feeling" has spread its genial mantle over the federal senate, just as it seems to be irradiating the whole land. At a banquet by his fellow-senators to the retiring Senator DAWES of Massachusetts, after 36 years of congressional service, Mr. DAWES in the course of an eloquent and interesting speech took occasion to say: "In all the social amenities of daily intercourse, in all the friendships of life, in all the impulses and purposes of a common patriotism, that line which has divided the Democratic from the Republican party of the senate chamber has long since faded out." Mr. DAWES retires after 18 years in the senate and the same term of service in the house.

MEDICAL reports in the Washington papers show that the doctors have had their hands full since the fourth of March. One physician, for instance, reported over 400 calls in three days, and his experience is said not to be exceptional. It is estimated that four years ago 400 persons died from exposure incident to the inauguration of Mr. HARRISON, and the Cleveland day was even more dangerous. Though the Washington people estimate that the inauguration left $2,500,000 in that city, this profit is of little consequence in view of the mortality list. The day of inauguration should be changed to the 30th of April; it is the day WASHINGTON was inaugurated, and is therefore the political birthday of the republic.

THE Democrats lose two representatives from Westmoreland county in the legislature because the election officers did not require the affidavits provided by law from some 300 unregistered voters. The contesting Republican candidates received 200 of the same class of votes, but the Democratic excess lost the party the two seats. The votes were probably legal, and the fault is with the election officers. The successful contest of the late Congressman CRAIG against Colonel STEWART was based on the same ground. There is no excuse for election officers neglecting their duty in a matter of such importance. In the Westmoreland case it seats two members the people did not intend should represent them.

CARTER HARRISON will probably be elected mayor of Chicago as the regular candidate of the Democracy, but there is promise of a lively contest. It will be a great honor to be the exposition mayor, hence the interest in the election. Mr. HARRISON is well equipped for the social duties of the position, both as to wealth and a remarkable gift of after-dinner oratory. Mr. HESSING, who competed with HARRISON for the Democratic nomination, bolts, and is making fiery speeches to big meetings. A division of the Democrats may elect a Republican. Two years ago Mr. HARRISON engineered such a division and defeated the regular candidate, electing the present Republican mayor. Mr. HESSING is disposed to treat him to a dose of his own medicine.

THERE is a bill pending in the legislature to reduce the license fee of the Brooks law to $500 for those selling malt liquors exclusively, retaining the $1,000 fee to those who deal in spirits. We had an experience with a law of this kind in Allegheny county, and it was frightfully demoralizing. Nine-tenths of the saloons took out a beer license, but of these about all sold spirits. They had to do some pretty tall swearing, but were equal to the task. It would be much better than make such a classification to reduce all the license fees to $500. With the separate licenses for malt and spirituous liquors, the city would be cheated of its revenues and a premium put on violations of the law. If the liquor dealers understand when they are well off they will accept the Brooks law as a permanent settlement. It satisfies legitimate dealers and meets the views of the people.

MR. GLADSTONE in his endeavor to pass the home rule bill at as early date as possible has adopted "rushing" parliamentary methods with the result that the government majority has fallen off to 21 and 22 on test votes. The divisions revealed the important fact that Mr. GLADSTONE cannot count on the unqualified support of the English radicals in the house. The ministerial majority is about 45, and there is a good deal of contradictory and discordant material in it. The ridiculous threats of the Ulster Tories and Orangemen will probably strengthen the home rule bill, and as to their threats of armed resistance to a Dublin parliament, for which they are now preparing, the coercion law passed to harry the home rulers will come into good play. It is one of the revenges of politics that the law framed by the Tories to oppress the national party in Ireland can now be applied to the Ulster ranters.

ALMOST A DESERT.

Iceland a Country Which Has but Few Attractions.

Atlantic Monthly.

Iceland is little better than a desert. The peculiar configuration renders intercourse difficult, and, along with the barrenness of the soil, makes the conditions of existence strangely hard. People with so little to make life attractive might be pardoned if they were to sink into a stolid indifference to everything but the struggle to keep alive. The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the population numbers 70,000 souls; but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green girdle round the coast and up the deep, narrow fords.

The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacial rivers, and utterly incapable of supporting more than a few scattered inhabitants. Grass is the only considerable crop. The hills and valleys are treeless and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist. A Danish merchant at Reykjavik has a wheeled carriage, but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown and would be useless if known. The backs of horses are the only means of transportation across country.

Small boats carry travelers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination.

That the Icelanders are poor goes without saying. There is little or no home market, for every Icelander has the same products to sell as his neighbor. The circulation of money is, therefore, very small. If a farmer has direct dealings with the agents for foreign markets, and is sufficiently prosperous to have a little surplus each year, he may handle a little money, but in general the trading at the seaports is literally trading. An Icelander barters a certain number of horses or sheep or rolls of dried fish or bales of hay for a supply of groceries and other necessaries of life.

SACRED OIL.

It Was Supposed to Have Great Curative Qualities.

Edinburgh Review.

The love of the marvelous in the thirteenth century was not less remarkable in this age than in those which had preceded it. In the old French account we read of new wonders in Palestine not mentioned before, and of the Sinai convent we earn that "There lies St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, in a very fair marble tomb, which tomb is so holy that a sort of oil from it heals many ills, and the grace of God is shown, in that many wild beasts, which are on that mountain, live on nothing save by licking the tomb of my lady St. Catherine, and by the manna which falls on the mountain."

At Tortosa also was now shown St. Luke's portrait of Our Lady, and at Sardenai, a Syriac monastery on a rock north of Damascus, was the miraculous image of the Virgin, which distilled oil from its breast. By special treaty the Templars were allowed to visit the shrine and collect the oil, which was in high repute and sold for a great price in Europe. It is often mentioned in the inventories of churches in France as one of the treasures of the church.

She Was a Brave Woman.

New York Press.

"Did it ever strike you that there was something remarkable in the method employed by Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, to kill Sisera?"

"No, it never did. What was there remarkable about it?"

"She took a hammer and a nail and she drove the nail through his temple."

"Yes."

"It was a remarkable method for a woman to employ. I'm surprised that she wasn't afraid of hitting her thumb."

It Was His Way.

London Funny Folks.

Bibliophile—If I lend you this, I hope you will be very careful with it.

Borrower—Of course I shall. I shall treat it as my own book.

Bibliophile—Yes, that's what you seem to be doing with the last volume I lent you.

GREAT ARMOR PRESS.

The Carnegie Company to Have a New One From England.

Over $1,000,000 will be paid by the Carnegie Steel Company for a 16,000-ton press for its armor plate works at Homestead. It is to be made in England and will be in operation early in 1894. It will work a plate of 200 tons in one piece.

Was Ill-Timed Patriotism.

Andrew Adams is a native American, and is patriotic. His present occupation is that of a gripman on the Citizens traction line and his present abode is the Central station. He was locked up there last night because of his manner of expressing his patriotism. He attended the Bijou theater last night, where the national flag plays a prominent part in the play, and Adams is alleged to have applauded its entrance and exit with such fervor that he disturbed the other auditors.

Driven to It.

From Judge.

Judge—Why did you try to commit suicide? This kind lady says she did all she could for you.

Tramp—Wait till you hear my story, your honor. I asked for whisky and she gave me some wine jelly that was left over from a church fair.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

MY LADY'S COMING.

Time stole over the hill one morn
Leading my Lady by the hand—
Dearest, you came with the young, green corn
When the voice of spring-time was in the land;
And your cheeks were red with the light in the morn,
And a rose was in your hand!
What was the song you sang to me
That day when our love was young?
Dearest, you sang right merrily,
The sweetest that ever was sung—
For 'twas all of our love—and you sang to me
Long ago when our love was young.
Fain would Time have borne you away
Over the hills to the Life to be—
Dearest, you smiled, and I bade you stay,
And I clasped your hand; but it might not be.
So I have come with you from far away,
Over the hills to the Sea,
And still Time hurries us on and on,
Hand in hand till the journey's o'er—
Dearest, too soon will the light be gone;
Already I hear the breakers' roar,
And the surge of the waves on the yellow sand
Where we shall bid Time farewell—and stand,
Hand in hand—on the Shore!

—*Edward F. Strange, in Atalanta*

WANT THE EARTH.

How the Republican Politicians Would Like to Show Up in Congress.

PATTISON'S VETO IN THE WAY.

Republicans Being Whipped Into Line For Andrews.

PORTER AND HUNTER SWORN IN.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The house sub-committee on congressional apportionment has finished its labors on the bill prepared by Mr. Lawrence of Washington. They will report to the full committee, and Mr. Lawrence, as chairman, will introduce the bill which, as given to THE POST correspondent to-day, is as follows:

It creates five safe Republican districts, the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, and one safe Democratic district, the Third, in Philadelphia. The Seventh district, comprising Chester and Delaware, is Republican by about 7,000 majority. The other districts put down as safely Republican, and their majorities in round numbers as estimated on the last vote for president, are the Tenth, consisting of the county of Lancaster, with about 10,000; the Fifteenth, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming and Sullivan counties, 5,700; the Seventeenth, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union, 4,000; the Eighteenth, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon, 6,000; the Twentieth, Fulton, Blair, Somerset and Bedford, 4,800; the Twenty-second, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong and Indiana, 4,390; the Twenty-seventh, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Elk, 5,400; the Twenty-eighth, Erie, Crawford and Warren, 6,000; the Twenty-ninth, Butler, Venango and Mercer, 4,000, and the Thirtieth, Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Greene, 4,300.

ALL SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

In addition, the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, all in Allegheny county, are safely Republican. The Twenty-third district includes all the county north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; the Twenty-fourth, the Southside of Pittsburgh, the boroughs and townships south of the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the city of McKeesport, and the Twenty-fifth, the territory between the Allegheny, Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. There are four districts put down as doubtful by the person (a Democrat) who gave THE POST correspondent the bill. They are the Eighth, Bucks and Montgomery, with a Republican majority of about 800. The Twelfth, Lackawanna county, Republican by about 450; the Thirteenth, Luzerne county, Democratic by 350; and the Twenty-first, Westmoreland and Fayette, with a Democratic majority of about 500. The safe Democratic districts outside of the one in Philadelphia are the Ninth, Berks and Lehigh, with a majority of about 9,500; the Eleventh, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, 6,500; the Fourteenth, Schuylkill and Columbia, 2,700; the Sixteenth, Lycoming, Clinton, Montour and Northumberland, 1,900; the Nineteenth, Cumberland, Adams and York, 4,500, and the Twenty-sixth, Center, Clearfield and Cambria, 1,500. This makes 19 safe Republican, 7 safe Democratic and 4 doubtful districts.

THE OTHER BILLS.

The other congressional apportionment bills have been introduced, one, the Democratic measure, in the senate by Senator P. Gray Meek, of Center. It was murdered in committee because it provided for 18 Republican and 12 Democratic congressmen. The second bill, presented by Senator Meredith of Armstrong, is a Republican measure, providing for a 20 by 10 division, being almost identical with the Lytle bill vetoed by the governor last session. It was, of course, favorably reported, and is now on the calender. The Lawrence bill, which is to be introduced in the house, is even more unfair than the Meredith measure, and is claimed by its friends to be the official Republican bill. This is denied by the Meredith Republicans, and a factional contest may develop that will defeat both.

There are many who say that no apportionment measure will be passed this session. Many Republicans are sore over both the Meredith and Lawrence bills, claiming their counties have not been treated right, and the Democrats will vote against both on general principles. If either gets through, Governor Pattison will smite it a goodly blow, and it will hardly pass over his veto on account of the Republican discontent. So there is great probability of Pennsylvania getting along in the old way for some time.

TOURISTS AND TALKERS.

Henry George in the City to Talk on Single Tax—Pennsylvania Officials Go to Philadelphia.

Congressman-at-large Alexander McDowell of Sharon passed through last night on his way to Steubenville to attend the funeral of Thomas Taylor of that place. Mr. Taylor was formerly a Mercer county politician of prominence. He was a staunch Democrat, but was so popular with men of all parties that seven years ago when he ran for State senate he was nearly elected, though the district was strongly Republican. Two years ago when Congressman McDowell was a candidate for congress Mr. Taylor returned from Steubenville and stumped the district for him.

James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, Joseph Wood, general manager of the lines west of Pittsburgh, and Secretary Liggett left for Philadelphia last night in a special car attached to the fast line. They will attend the regular meeting of the board of directors. Superintendent McCrea said the recent strike of Chicago switchmen would be discussed. He spoke as though the officials had not looked upon the strike as one likely to become general or involve other parts of the country.

Last night 127 Philadelphia switchmen who had been taken to Chicago for an emergency in the strike, passed through this place on their way home. They occupied two way cars and were in the best of spirits.

Henry George, the eminent scholar on the labor and capital problems, arrived in Pittsburgh last evening from Ft. Wayne, Ind. He was the guest of Mr. Niola of Stockton avenue, Allegheny. This evening Mr. George will be the guest of Mr. George A. Macbeth, the glass manufacturer, at the Duquesne club. Mr. George's address is to be made at old city hall tonight at 8 o'clock. He will be introduced by Mr. Macbeth.

George M. Kelly, M. D., of Washington, Pa., was in the city yesterday. He is one of the leading Democrats of Washington county, and is a candidate for the office of medical pension examiner.

William Rizel, editor of the Warren (O.) *Chronicle*, was at the St. James yesterday. He is a veteran, being more than 80 years of age, most of which time was passed in the newspaper business.

Dr. Joseph Dixon left last night for Florida to attend Dr. McCann, who is recuperating from an attack of the grip at St. John's river.

WANTED THE INTEREST.

A Tough Story of Mexican Bandits Told by a Drummer.

The drummer had heard several very interesting stories, and finally some one suggested that he tell one himself.

"I'll do it," he said, "and one of my own experience some years ago in New Mexico, and I want to say here that I have an affidavit that goes with this story if anybody disbelieves it. We were going along in the stage one day when all at once out popped two masked men from the chapparal, and in a minute or two we tumbled out of the stage and stood along in a row with our hands up. There's no need to go into particulars, as these fellows went into our pockets; suffice it that in a few minutes, a transfer of property had taken place, we were hustled back into the stage and the driver ordered to get along fast. We were all congratulating ourselves that we had got off with our lives, and in some instances that a few dollars had been overlooked by the highwaymen, when dashing after us came the robbers, and we were stopped again; and this time we were badly frightened. As soon as the stage stopped one of the men rode up, and, pointing his gun at me, asked me to step outside a minute. To say that I was scared doesn't half express it. I wouldn't have insured my life for $50,000 for a cent less than $49,996 75 premium, but I stepped out. I was one in the party to whom a few dollars had been left. In fact, there was $250 there in my sock, and about $25 in a small pocket in the lining of my coat. The robber was polite.

"'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, 'but I believe I got this paper from you, and he handed me a note for $200 at four months, which one of my customers had given me in part payment.

"'Yes,' I said, 'you did. Is there anything the matter with it?'

"'No,' he replied, 'I think we can collect it, but you will observe that it has four months to run. The interest for that time at 10 per cent, our usual rate out here, is $6 66 2-3, and if you can kindly fish out of your clothes, say $6 65, I don't care about the change, you will do me a favor. I am sure, in the hurry, a few minutes ago we left you something, or, perhaps, you can borrow it from some of your friends who were not thoroughly searched. Be in a hurry, please.'

"And wasn't I in a hurry? I went through the crowd myself, and gathered together small change enough to make $6 70, which I handed over, and the robber thanked me and rode off, and that evening when we reached our destination I blew in that $25 in my inside pocket on the crowd."

"Let me see the affidavit you said goes with that story," remarked the hotel clerk, as the drummer finished, and he brought forth a paper that was so soiled and worn it could scarcely hold up its own weight.

EARLY NEW YORK.

In 1665 It Contained 20 Streets and 251 People.

New York Times.

In one of the older manuals of the common council of New York there appears an interesting directory of that city for the year 1665. Then there were exactly 20 streets and a population of 251. Broadway at that time was De Heere straat (the principal street). The Battery was Ann de Strandt van de N. Revier. Wall street was De Waal, Pearl street was De Perel straat, Whitehall street was De Winckel straat, William street was In de Smits Valey (In the Smith's Valley) and Broadway, above Wall street, was Buyton de Lant Poort (outside the land gate). All the residents were of Dutch extraction, except one, whose name appears on the list as Jacob, the Frenchman. There were Roosevelts, Beckmans, De Peysters, De Puys, Van Cortlandts and Verplancks in those days. Clams, oysters and fish formed the principal food of the settlers of that period. Occasionally in the spring New York was visited by "such amazing flights of wild pigeons that the sun was hid by their flocks from shining on the earth for considerable time; then it was that the natives laid in a great store of them against a day of need."

FOR BAUER AND NOLD.

Application For Release on Bail to Be Made To-Day.

An application will be made to the supreme court to-day for a writ of special allocatur to obtain the release on bail from the penitentiary pending application for a new trial of Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, the anarchists, who recently received sentences for long terms. They were convicted and sentenced on a charge of being accessory to the shooting of H. C. Frick. The application will be made by Attorney J. M. Friedman.

His Style of Architecture.

From Puck.

Visitor—So you are going to build a house in the suburbs! What sort of a dwelling shall you put up?

Host—Well, I examined the Renaissance, Queen Anne and other designs, but finally decided on the Colonial plan.

Host's Son—Why, papa! You told mamma you were going to build it on the installment plan.

Found a Good Cook.

A Nebraska man, who recently advertised for a wife, said he wanted "a Southern girl who would be willing to demonstrate her ability to cook by preparing a meal in his presence." The advertisement was answered by a young Texan woman, and the man went to her home and watched her cook a dinner, after which they were married.

Handsome Every Day.

Elwood City Motor.

THE PITTSBURGH POST celebrated the inaugural of President Cleveland last Sunday by publishing a souvenir edition. It contained the pictures of all the presidents from Washington to Cleveland, also the new cabinet and an accurate account of the inaugural ceremonies. THE POST feels highly elated over its "Triumphant Democracy," and the handsome paper it publishes every day in the year.

IN SPITE OF ALL.

No matter in what garb thy form's arrayed
We needs must love thee ever, charming maid.
What, tho' we rail at robes that trail the ground,
Or cling in sheath-like folds thy limbs around;
What tho' thy waist be long and wondrous slim,
Or swathed beneath thy arms in Empire trim;
What tho' suspenders hold thy skirts in place,
Thy sleeves be tight, or hugely puffed with lace;
We still must worship, whatso'er thy fads
Of boots and bustles, pompadours or pads.
And e'en should *hoops* come in (grim shapes once laid),
They'll find us at thy feet, charming maid.

—*Life.*

IN TINTS OF WINE AND BLUE

A Lightweight Woolen Gown Which Attracted Many Sightseers at a Recent Opening.

It is enough to make the weariest of womankind less weary, and the shabbiest dresser of them all hearten up her neglected finery to linger at a window and thence be drawn into the shop whose long visits are bright with beauties for all climes and for all conditions of people. "Opening days" are announced about once a week, and the study of modes triumphantly inspects the gorgeous display and revels in mental remarks concerning what positively is to be. But rumors of riches reserved for a final coup float through

A WOOL AND LACE COSTUME.

the air and the uplifting pen pauses. It is not pleasent to have all one's thunder stolen and to be forced into silence when speech is the dearest privilege of the feminine heart.

But such lovely fabrics at such moderate prices, such quantities in such endless varieties, such license in the eternal fitness of their arrangement—all these things stir the metropolitan enthusiasm.

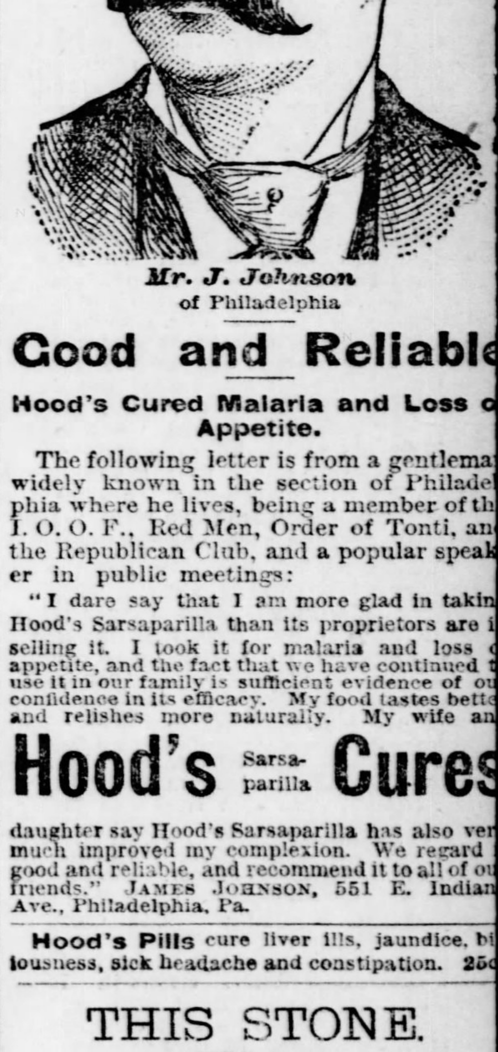
There was a little whirlpool of it about a gown designed and executed by one of these big New York houses, whose names are beginning to rival Worth, Felix, Doucet and Duzuzeau.

It was "in the mode," very much so indeed, and it was after this fashion fashioned.

The material was light-weight woolen wine-colored in the deep fan-shaped plaits springing at the back and sides from the full gathered waist, but shimmering into whiter lights on smooth surfaces. A vague pattern of very light blue silk threads curled like the letter S over the goods. The full skirt was trimmed around the bottom with three rows of narrow wine velvet ribbon and a plain belt held the fullness at the waist. The seamless bodice buttoned at the left; immensely wide revers of blue India silk were slashed and pointed on the shoulders. The deeply rounded cut of the bodice was rather like that of a man's dress coat. A quaint plastron of fine lace gathered from the sides into a jabot was run through with very narrow wine colored velvet. The sleeves were extraordinary. Not from the shoulder, but from some unexplained eccentricity of cut, the crinolined fullness expanded hugely midway between shoulder and elbow. Then it was caught snugly in by knotted ribbon. LATEST.

Methodists in Session.

BELLEFONTE, PA., March 15.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference began here to-day.



Mr. J. Johnson
of Philadelphia

Good and Reliable

Hood's Cured Malaria and Loss of Appetite.

The following letter is from a gentleman widely known in the section of Philadelphia where he lives, being a member of the I. O. O. F., Red Men, Order of Tonti, and the Republican Club, and a popular speaker in public meetings:

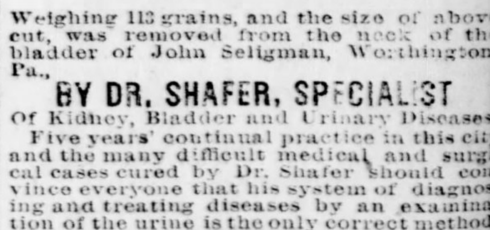
"I dare say that I am more glad in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than its proprietors are in selling it. I took it for malaria and loss of appetite, and the fact that we have continued to use it in our family is sufficient evidence of our confidence in its efficacy. My food tastes better and relishes more naturally. My wife and

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

daughter say Hood's Sarsaparilla has also very much improved my complexion. We regard it good and reliable, and recommend it to all of our friends." JAMES JOHNSON, 551 E. Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

THIS STONE.



Weighing 113 grains, and the size of above cut, was removed from the neck of the bladder of John Seligman, Worthington, Pa.,

BY DR. SHAFER, SPECIALIST

Of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases.

Five years' continual practice in this city and the many difficult medical and surgical cases cured by Dr. Shafer should convince everyone that his system of diagnosing and treating diseases by an examination of the urine is the only correct method. Bring a sample of morning urine. Consultation free. Medicine furnished. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Question blanks sent free. Address Dr. Shafer, 422 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1e19-Dsu-tf-W-tf

FREE Dr. Judd's Electric Belt and Battery Combined, sent to any one on trial, free. Price, $3, $6, $10, $15, if satisfied. Cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Effects of La Grippe, Weakness of either Sex, other diseases. Headache Relieved in One Minute. Free Medical Advice. Electric Trusses. Give size. Agents Wanted.

DR. JUDD, DETROIT, MICH.

BAIHAUT GAVE IN.

He Fully Admitted His Guilt in the Panama Corruption Scandal.

PITIFUL SCENE IN THE COURT.

The Ex-Minister Begging the Pardon of His Countrymen.

CANNOT SEE HOW HE FELL SO LOW.

PARIS, Mach 9.—Interest in the Panama trial is increasing, and the greatest curiosity is shown as to coming developments. It is reported that the alarming frankness with which Charles de Lesseps told his story yesterday has caused surprise and much consternation in certain high circles, and that considerable anxiety is felt in the same quarters as to subsequent testimony. The approaches to the palace of justice, as well as the courtroom, were thronged this morning. The prisoners were brought in under the usual escort, and entered into conversation with their counsel. The general opinion was that the defendants all wore a more confident air than on the previous day, and that they seemed to feel that their unreserved acknowledgments had made a favorable impression on the community.

FONTANE ON THE STAND.

Presiding Judge Desjardins proceeded to interrogate Marius Fontane. The latter stated in reply that he was a member of the board of management of the Panama Canal Company when the transactions with Baihaut occurred. Acting under the direction of Charles de Lesseps, he visited Blondin. He found Baihaut there. Baihaut said: "The money in question will be used for protecting the interests of the country." Charles de Lesseps thereupon proceeded to discuss with Blondin the question of the 1,000,000 francs claim by Baihaut. The matter was eventually settled at Fontane's residence. In reply to the presiding judge Fontaine continued: "Some of the drafts payable to bearer were to pay for advertising, and others to satisfy the robbers who waylaid us like footpads."

This closed the investigation of Fontane for the time being, and next followed the great sensation of the day. Mr. Baihaut was called. He showed a disposition at first to throw the blame on Blondin, who had acted as the go-between in the negotiations. Baihaut said: "I acted at the instigation of Blondin, to whom I gave 7,500 francs. I have wished to restore the money I received, but I feared thereby to accuse myself."

BAIHAUT BREAKS DOWN.

Up to this moment Mr. Baihaut had spoken clearly and with apparent self-control. Now he broke down and with a pitiful expression of sorrow and despair he exclaimed, in a broken voice: "I acknowledge having been led astray. I am guilty. My words express the grief and repentance I feel. I do not yet understand how I could have fallen so low. I ask pardon of my country, whose good name I have perhaps sullied."

There was a decided stir in the court room when Baihaut began his pitiful avowal of guilt, and this increased to a sensation as he closed in words that were almost broken through his agitation.

As soon as Baihaut regained his self-control he said: "I submit in advance to any sentence which the court may pass upon me."

Blondin was questioned by the presiding judge as to how he came to act as intermediary between the Panama company and Baihaut. In his answers Blondin denied that he had instigated Baihaut's demand for money, as stated by De Lesseps yesterday, or that he had received 7,500 francs for his services in arranging matters between the minister and the directors. He had arranged the meeting between Baihaut and Charles de Lesseps in the belief that it would be for the best interests of the canal company. He admitted that he had settled matters connected with the payment of the bribe. Charles de Lesseps had handed Baihaut 250,000 francs at M. Baihaut's house and 125,000 more in the lobby of the senate.

BLONDIN'S COMMISSION.

Baihaut, being recalled and cross-examined by counsel for the Panama creditors, stated again that Blondin had obtained a commission on the transaction between him and De Lesseps. In the midst of Baihaut's statement Fontane sprang to his feet and shouted: "That statement is a tissue of falsehood. The witness has not spoken a word of truth."

Turning upon his accuser Baihaut said slowly: "I affirm that what I have said is the exact truth and nothing but the truth."

In examining Sans-Leroy, the next witness, Judge Desjardins recalled that while a member of the parliamentary committee on the lottery bill the prisoner had opposed the canal company, then making proposals to deputies. Sans-Leroy hardly waited for the judge to cease speaking before exclaiming angrily: "I am amazed that the prosecution should dare fasten on a word or two, spoken by me to the examining magistrate, in order to throw me into prison, while they forget to arrest many others who they know are really criminals." Slight applause followed this outbreak which Judge Desjardins dismissed with a warning to the witness that he must speak more moderately. The judge then asked, "Why, after voting for a report hostile to the bill, did you reverse your vote?" "There were three of us who favored abandoning the bill," replied Sans-Leroy evasively. "I was not aware when I changed my opinion that the canal company were approaching deputies. I never spoke with the lobbyist Arton."

HIS FINANCES INVESTIGATED.

"Where did get the 100,000 francs which you paid to the Credit Lyonnais in April 1888?"

"It was the reinvestment of part of my wife's dowry of 200,000 francs."

"Can you produce the deeds of the marriage settlement to prove that?"

"Certainly."

"Why did you not explain this sooner?"

"I wished to avoid having the indictment against me thrown out. I prefer to be tried and acquitted." [Laughter.]

Senator Beral next was asked to explain why he received 40,000 francs from Baron de Reinach. He said: "This was the amount of my fees for having given Baron de Reinach advice concerning the Tunis railways." This statement Senator Beral supported with documents.

Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie, another defendant, said that the 25,000 francs given to him by Baron de Reinach were part of his profits as a member of one of the guarantee syndicates. He could produce no letter from Baron de Reinach, however, to show this.

Ex-Deputy Gobron, another defendant, admitted having cashed a check drawn by Baron de Reinach for 200,000 francs, but denied that the check was in any way connected with the Panama lottery loan bill. He had sold 50 founders' shares in a tannery company to Reinach and the check was given in payment for them. He voted for the lottery bill at the request of his constituents. He had never seen Arton nor any other lobbyist for the Panama company and had never met Charles de Lesseps before coming to court yesterday.

Deputy Antonin Proust said the 200,000 francs received by him from Baron de Reinach constituted his share of the profits from the guarantee syndicate.

MINISTRY OF LIES.

Paul Deroulede Hurled That Epithet at the French Government.

PARIS, March 14.—There was another exciting scene in the chamber of deputies to-day. Clagny said that he wished to question De Boisserin regarding his attack yesterday on Madame Cottu. President Perier refused to permit the question, for the reason that the debate had been closed.

Paul Deroulede complained that the official report of the debate had suppressed his expression that the government was a government of liars. [Applause on the Right and cries of protest from the left.]

Tirard, minister of finance, left his seat and walked toward Deroulede shouting abusive terms at the Boulangist champion. A general uproar followed in all parts of the chamber. At length quiet was restored, Tirard returned to his place and proposed that Deroulede should be excluded temporarily from the house. Deroulede exclaimed: "I will go to the country and declare that the chamber is thirsting for lies and could not listen to the truth." This created a new sensation, and ultimately, at the request of the president, Deroulede withdrew the offensive expression.

STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE.

In the senate to-day Loubet, the former premier, denied that he had connived in the alleged bargain which Madame Cottu had charged that Soinoury had offered to er. Loubet defied any one to prove that e ever possessed a list of deputies implicated in the Panama scandal.

Senator Halgan of Vendee urged that if Madame Cottu had committed perjury she ought to be prosecuted. He added that, if Loubet had not seen the list, Constans had.

Senator Constans, the former minister of the interior, replied that he had never possessed any such list. In fact, he thought the list had no existence except in the heated imaginations of people. [Cheers.] He went on to say that nobody had anything to gain by this sort of scandal. The country wanted quiet. If justice were allowed to do its duty the extravagant stories now current would die out. [Cheers.]

Premier Ribot said that it was infamous to suggest that President Carnot ever possessed a list of the character stated. He added that he would protect Soinoury, as he believed Soinoury did not attempt to bargain with Madame Cottu. [Cheers.]

The senate then divided on the question of confidence in the government, and the government was sustained by a vote of 209 to 56, the result being received with satisfaction by the supporters of the ministry.

CONSTANS ON THE STAND.

The court was again crowded to-day when the trial of Charles de Lesseps and fellow-defendants was resumed. At the opening Barboux said that the imputation that Madame Cottu's evidence had been concocted previously was false and calumnious. The name of Yves-Guyot, radical deputy for the Seine, who is alleged to have been the source of the report that Constans had communicated the list of implicated deputies to President Carnot, was called, but he did not make his appearance.

Constans, the former minister of the interior, was called to the stand. He denied in emphatic language the alleged assertion of Yves-Guyot that Constans had handed to President Carnot a list of deputies implicated in the alleged bribery and corruption connected with the Panama lottery bonds bill. He had never, he declared, published such a list.

SANS-LEROY'S MONEY.

Ex-Deputy Sans-Leroy was then again examined as to his excuse for depositing a large sum of money at the time he was charged with having received a similar amount for changing his vote in committee on the lottery bonds bill. He produced documents intended to corroborate his explanation that the deposit was simply a part of a reinvestment of his wife's dowry of $40,000. The advocate general observed that the documents entered by Sans-Leroy had no bearing on the case.

Lucien N. Bonaparte Wyse, the French engineer prominently connected with the efforts to prolong the Panama canal enterprise, testified that he remembered that Monchicourt, official liquidator of the Panama canal company, had mentioned months ago that the directors of the Panama canal company, had handed him a sealed paper. Charles de Lesseps hastily arose and denied this statement. He said he had given Monchicourt a full account of all expenditures except 1,400,000 francs, the employment of which he had fully and candidly explained to the examining magistrate, M. Franqueville.

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN.

The deposition of Mondicourt was read. It set forth that Charles de Lesseps had refused to communicate the names of the beneficiaries of $1,400,000 in bonds made payable to bearer.

The deposition of Henry Cottu, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company, was read. It set forth that Charles de Lesseps alone managed the payment of lump sums in behalf of the company. Cottu's deposition stated that he merely approved the payments without concerning himself with the destination of the money.

Barboux read a letter from Monchicourt denying that Charles de Lesseps had e nt him a sealed envelope or any list.

Bonaparte Wyse, being recalled, mentioned the date on which Monchicourt had told him about the delivery of the sealed package. In face of the denial offered by Chas. de Lesseps the court ordered that Monchicourt should be examined before a magistrate.

The hearing of witnesses being concluded, Boullay, one of the counsel for the prosecution, addressed the court, his argument being, however, really intended for Charles de Lesseps. He adjured Charles to indicate the destination of all the money paid to Reinach and to Arton, and to divulge the tenor of the treaty between Cornelius Herz and the Panama Canal Company. He condemned the conduct of Soinoury, late chief of the detective department, toward the virtuous and heroic Madame Cottu, and he concluded by appealing to Charles de Lesseps, in his own interest and in the interest of the public, to divulge the names of the 104 deputies on the famous list of alleged bribe takers.

THE PANAMA ARGUMENTS.

Says the Government Has Done All It Could For Justice.

PARIS, March 15.—There was but a small attendance to-day at the trial of Charles de Lesseps and his fellow defendants in the assize court, public interest appearing to have waned largely with the close of the testimony yesterday. Counsel resumed their addresses, M. le Gasse contending that the government had shrunk from proceeding against all the offenders in the case.

The advocate general delivered an address, maintaining that the government had done the best it could to bring everything to light. He denounced Charles de Lesseps for having used artifices to throw dust in the eyes of the jurors. He made a somewhat extended reference to MM. Freycinet, Floquet and Clemenceau, defending the course they had pursued. He maintained that the charge made by Charles de Lesseps that M. Flouquet had demanded money from him was untrue. The younger De Lesseps stood as a financier of evil omen who had drained the savings of thousands of French citizens. The advocate general ridiculed the protest made by Charles de Lesseps that he had yielded to force.

The speaker turned his attention to Fontane and Blondin, both of whom he denounced in strong terms. He declared that the explanation made by Sans-Leroy that he had reinvested 200,000 francs of his wife's dowry at just the time he was charged with having accepted that sum from the canal company for changing his vote on the Panama lottery bonds bill would not hold water. Beral's story concerning his relations with the late Baron de Reinach could not be taken seriously. The defendants, Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie and ex-Deputy Gobron, should have the same punishment meted out to them as would be imposed upon Charles de Lesseps.

M. Gobron here arose and declared that proofs of his innocence would be found in documents that had been placed under the seal. The advocate general then reviewed the testimony of Antonin Proust, who, like Gobron and Fauconnerie, had resorted to the same vicious methods which the canal company had adopted to avoid the crash. After denoting De Lesseps as "a man who had besieged with bribes and promises the consciences of public men," the advocate general closed his address with a description of the poverty, misery and general ruin which the Panama directors had brought to thousands of homes. The court was then adjourned.

A FLOOD OF BULLION.

NEW VAULT REPUIRED AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Never Before So Much Silver at One Place in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The vaults of the United States mint in this city to-day held the largest amount of bar silver ever stored in one place in the United States. The quantity is 110,000 ounces, enough to make 150,000,000 silver dollars. Bullion is being received from the government at the rate of 3,800,000 ounces a month. Besides this amount there are sealed in the separate vaults $50,000,000 in coined silver. The seal on the door has not been broken for two years.

All the available storage space having been utilized, it has been found necessary to have another steel-lined vault constructed for the sole purpose of storing the bullion. The new vault is about 10 feet from floor to ceiling, about 8 feet wide and 35 feet long. It was completed yesterday and the government will commence using it on Monday. With the silver piled clear up to the ceiling, this new storage place will contain but 20,000,000 ounces, and at the present rate it will be filled in less than six months. The construction of still another one of these immense storage places for the silver is an absolute necessity, should the purchase of silver continue.

This condition of affairs is far beyond all precedent in the history of the mint. Previous to 1890 it was a rare event to have within the walls of the mint more than a single million ounces of bullion. There was up to that time never a day they were 3,000,000 ounces at one time on hand.

WANT M'LEOD REMOVED.

More Trouble in Store For His Two Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—President H. N. Paul of the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting annuities to-day received a request from holders of Reading general mortgage bonds that Mr. McLeod be removed as one of the receivers; that there be issued no receivers' certificates, and that 10 cents on each ton of coal mined be set aside as a sinking fund for the general mortgage bonds.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 4.—An attachment was made on the shops and yards of the New York & New England railroad to-day on a $100,000 claim of Stickney, Cunningham & Co., a Pennsylvania concern. All the locomotives were stopped and work was suspended. The move is thought to be the initial step for a receivership.

A Furnace Explosion.

SHARPSVILLE, PA., March 15.—[Special.]—The Wheeler Iron Company's furnace (Alice) exploded this morning about 5 o'clock. The men were ready to cast, and the well contained nearly 35 tons of molten iron. The concussion broke windows in nearby houses and threw a large cast iron plate clear over the hot blast ovens, which descended through the roof of the stock house, breaking several rafters. The furnace men escaped injury. Operations will be resumed in a day or two. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the water from the "jacket" finding its way into the well of the furnace under the molten metal.

Its Three Days' Meeting Done.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The executive committee of the national Republican league closed its three days' session this afternoon. The sub-executive committee was appointed to-day as follows: President, James S. Clarkson, ex-officio; Jas. A. Blanchard of New York, chairman; A. B. Humphreys of New York, secretary; J. H. Manley of Maine, Isaac Trumbo of California, E. P. Allen of Michigan, J. W. Parchell of Indiana, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, R. W. Austin of Alabama, W. E. Riley of Kentucky, W. W. Tracy of Illinois, John B. Robinson of Pennsylvania, J. P. Kelly of Wisconsin, H. De B. Clay of Virginia and Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

Rival Administrators.

MANSFIELD, O., March 15.—A peculiar complication arose here to-day in the settlement of the estate of Henry Lazerus of Pittsburgh, who was killed last Thursday night by falling from a Pennsylvania passenger train. Yesterday Dr. Maglott, the coroner, was appointed administrator, but to-day Myer Rosenthal arrived from Allegheny, Pa., with a voucher stating that he had been appointed administrator of the estate. To-day the coroner released the property in his possession and gave Rosenthal authority to continue the settlement.

Two Killed at a Fire.

CHICAGO, March 15.—S. J. Chartier and Lillie Chartier, 12 years old, were crushed to death this morning in a fire which destroyed the picture frame store of Stephen Carter at No. 124 May street. Stephen Carter, Mrs. Etienne Chartier and Rose Chartier, 16 years old, were also buried by the falling building and seriously injured. The loss of $60,000 is covered by insurance. Engineman Patrick O'Connor was injured by a falling wall. It is feared Stephen Carter will die. A falling wall wrecked the building.

Petition Against Monte Carlo.

ROME, March 15.—Numerous Austrian and German Catholics have petitioned the pope that he call an international conference to take steps to abolish gambling at Monte Carlo.

Winter Racing Bill Signed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Governor Werts has signed the bill making horse racing for purses or prizes unlawful during December, January and February.

ARE free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

BLOUNT STARTS.

He Leaves Washington on a Secret Mission to the Hawaiian Islands.

CONGRESSMEN LOSE A PRIVILEGE.

They Can No Longer Dictate Postoffice Appointments.

HOW CLEVELAND GETS RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex-Representative Blount of Georgia left Washington last night for San Francisco, accompanied by Ellis Mills, a confidential stenographer of the state department. He is, it is confidently asserted, bound for Honolulu on a secret mission, an appointment which required no confirmation by the senate. The selection of Mr. Blount for this mission indicates that Mr. Cleveland is not yet satisfied that Hawaii should be annexed to the United States, but has not made up his mind to oppose it. Mr. Blount will make a thorough investigation of the situation, and the President's future action on the subject will probably be governed by his report.

As chairman of the foreign affairs committee, when the matter first came before the public, Mr. Blount took a conservative position, refusing to commit himself without further information. More than a year before the overthrow of the queen a delegation from the Hawaiian legislature came to this country without public announcement, seeking some indication from this country of what support the revolutionary party might rely on if they should overthrow the old government. Their ultimate object was to secure annexation to this country, as they did not hope of success in the permanent establishment of a new government. Mr. Blount was among the few persons with whom they talked.

There is no doubt that since the overthrow of the queen he has had some suspicion that this government may have encouraged the revolution and might possibly be accused of having a part in the establishment of the new government. The question of how the overthrow of the old government was brought about and whether the provisional government actually represents popular sentiment will, it is understood, be thoroughly investigated. First of all, the fact will be established that this government, pending the ratification of a treaty giving the right to do so, will not interfere in any way with the affairs of the islands, except, if need be, to defend them from foreign encroachment.

The probability is that this government will do nothing to maintain the provisional against any other government the people of Hawaii themselves that might establish. But if it is found the provisional government is really the chosen government of the islands, the proposition for annexation may be favorably regarded and an amended treaty sent to the senate at the next session. However, apart from other considerations the desirability of annexing the islands will be investigated as a business proposition. It is said the administration early received information, which was deemed to be reliable, that the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of a provisional government was the result of a plan formulated by the sugar producing elements of the islands, and which was furthered in San Francisco. Upon receiving this information the withdrawal of the treaty was determined on.

Cipher dispatches went out last night from both the state and navy departments for Honolulu, which will go forward on the steamer Australia from San Francisco to-day.

CLEVELAND FELT RELIEVED.

A Democrat and Republican Who Did Not Want Office Call.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"You are very much in the minority," said Mr. Cleveland this morning when Representative Houk of Ohio called with a friend and announced that neither of them were looking for office.

The majority was represented in undiminished force this morning, and Mr. Cleveland was very busily occupied until lunch time.

A delegation composed of four bishops of the Episcopal church, the Rt. Revs. Paret of Maryland, Potter of New York, Whittaker of Pennsylvania, and Hare of South Dakota, called. They said a strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law would endanger the property and lives of Americans. They told the President they came to him not as representatives of the church, but as citizens. Mr. Cleveland said he had to enforce this as well as other laws. The bishops admitted this, but suggested that it might be possible to mitigate in some degree the severities of the law's operations. The President told them he would do what he could.

"Fiddling Bob" Taylor, one of Tennessee's ex-governors, called and said: "Mr. President, I have headed your electoral ticket twice in my State."

The President looked anxious.

"But I have simply called now, sir, to have the honor of asking your hand. I do not want office."

The President looked relieved.

Marshal Ransdell, who has returned from his trip to Indiana, whither he accompanied ex-President Harrison, called to tender his resignation. The President asked many questions about Mr. Harrison's homeward trip, and spoke in warm terms of the many courtesies which had been extended toward himself by his predecessor. He congratulated Mr. Harrison upon the choice he had made of a form of recreation and said he believed duck shooting to be one of the most enjoyable of sports.

YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

Plums For New York and New Jersey Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President to-day sent a batch of nominations to the senate, among them being these: William McAdoo of New Jersey, assistant secretary of the navy; Edward B. Whitney of New York, assistant attorney general.

A communication from the interior department stated that no permission had been given for Sunday concerts in the pension building. The credentials of Mr. Beckwith from Wyoming were tabled, to be referred to the proper committee. The vice president introduced resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Sherman suggested that they should have been presented in executive session. They were laid on the table. After an executive session Mr. Gorman's resolution naming the committees of the senate was agreed to. The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. McAdoo was a member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses. He is an Irishman by birth and not yet 40 years of age. In the house he trained with the protection wing of the Democracy. Edward R. Whitney was an active member of the anti-snapper organization. He was one of the protesing delegates sent by the anti-snappers to Chicago.

EDITOR BROWN GETS THERE.

More Pennsylvania Applicants For Federal Offices.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Congressman Sibley has the distinction of having secured for his district the first nomination of a presidential postmaster under this administration in the person of R. B. Brown, whose name the President to-day sent to the senate for postmaster at Meadville, Pa. As Mr. Brown is an editor, his nomination demonstrates, if any demonstration was necessary, that there is no truth in the report that newspaper men are to be discriminated against.

Myron Park Davis of Meadville, candidate for commissioner of customs, accompanied by Congressman Sibley, to-day called on the present incumbent of the office, Major Halliday. Major Halliday insisted on Mr. Davis trying his big revolving chair to see if it would suit him, and assured the Meadville candidate he was willing and even anxious to vacate in his favor.

Three new Pennsylvania candidates appeared on the field to-day. H. Kretz of Reading, who was chief of a division in the treasury when Cleveland was president before, would now like to be made appointment clerk of the department. This place is held by General Dan Macauley of Indianapolis, a friend of ex-President Harrison. General Macauley has offered his resignation. Wm. A. Wintener of Philadelphia wants to be assistant treasurer of the United States in that city. Richard M. Bache of Philadelphia would like to be superintendent of the coast survey.

C. A. Jordan of New York to-day filed an application for assistant treasurer, and J. W. Wyatt for surveyor of customs at New York.

Sixty Had to Be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Morton has dismissed 60 employes in the seed division, owing to the insufficience of the appropriation for the division.

Just One From Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Among the applications for the fourth auditorship at the treasury department to-day was that of A. J. Jones of Pennsylvania.

HIS GOVERNMENT ROCKING.

German Army Bill May Bring the Dowfall of Caprivi.

BERLIN, March 15.—After a series of conferences with Chancellor von Caprivi, Herr von Bennigsen has offered for the National Liberty party to agree to an increase of the annual number of recruits by 48,000. Although this concession is an increase of 8,000 men above the former offer of the Liberals, and was stated by Herr von Bennigsen as the ultimatum of his party, Chancellor von Caprivi declined it. The chancellor still holds out for the full increase of 60,000 provided for in the army bill. His attitude toward Herr von Benningsen's proposal is believed to seal the fate of the army bill in committee. It is generally believed that the measure will be defeated in the second reading to-morrow. In the discussion the probability of dissolution of the reichstag is becoming general.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day expresses the opinion that, in view of the government's determination to pass the bill without alterations, an appeal to the country has become inevitable and urges the conservatives to prepare for a general election. Several radical journals take a similar view of the situation. In some quarters the conviction exists that a cabinet crisis is at hand. Everything points, however, to Chancellor von Caprivi's retention of his post.

WILL CONSULT THE PEOPLE.

Congressmen Not to Have All the Say About Postmasters.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—There have been several vague intimations from the post-office department since Mr. Bissell took hold that there would be a change in the old custom of allowing members of congress to dictate the appointment of postmasters in their districts without consulting the wishes of the communities.

It can now be announced as the practically settled policy of the department to make a radical departure from the old custom. In future members of congress will not have the whole say about who shall be postmasters in their district. They will, of course, be consulted and their recommendations given due weight. But appointments will not be made until the people of the communities have, by petition or otherwise, had their say in the matter. This change will be in the direction of popular elections of postmasters, which is a reform that has been several times recommended by different postmasters general. It will not be relished by congressmen, however, as they will regard it as a blow at their time-honored prerogatives.

BLACKMAILING SENSATION.

Prominent Young Women of Columbus in the Meshes.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The attempt to blackmail Dr. W. J. Means, dean of the Ohio medical college here, which has been going on by anonymous letters for several months, resulted to-night in the arrest of Alice G. Patton of 530 City Park avenue. She claims to be a niece of the late James G. Blaine and a cousin of A. G. Patton, well-known prison labor contractor. Detectives say they have evidence implicating a half-dozen other young women, some of them of prominent families. The magistrate released Alice Patton on a bond which was signed by another prominent physician, Dr. C. B. Ferrell, who, she claims, is her uncle. The evidence seems to be conclusive against the prisoner. Dr. Means and his wife have 30 letters written by her which are all unfit for publication.

A Link in the Dreibund.

ROME, March 15.—King Humbert has written a cordial letter to Emperor William II. thanking him for his acceptance of an invitation to attend the royal silver wedding in this city next month. The promise of the emperor and empress to be present, King Humbert says, is "a fresh proof of the personal friendship which crowns the alliance of the German and Italian nations."

Would Open It the Entire Day.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The attorneys who drew the bill introduced in the legislature for the opening of the world's fair on Sundays claim that if the bill passes it will open the entire fair. They say the exposition company is an Illinois corporation, and as such is subject to laws of the State. They consider the congressional action closing the fair on Sundays as a contract between congress and an Illinois corporation, and insist that the laws of Illinois form the first and main part of the contract.

Ohio's Appropriation Bill Passed.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—[Special.]—The senate to-day defeated Representative Thomas's bill providing that coal miners shall be paid by weight before screening the coal. The house passed Senator Grier's bill abolishing the office of Ohio swamp land agent. The incumbent was George Foster of Cleveland. The general appropriation bill was passed after opposition to the appropriations for canals and the new Eastern insane asylum. It appropriates $2,371,463.

Rear Admiral Harmony Retires.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony has been relieved from the command of the Atlantic station, having been granted his retirement. Rear Admiral Irwin takes charge of the station, and Commodore Weaver is promoted to a rear admiralship.

Redpath Bros. Will Assign.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Redpath Bros. Manufacturing Company, boots and shoes, who were burned out in Friday's big fire, will assign. L. H. Redpath lost his life in the fire. The firm lost all their books and accounts. The liabilities are $100,000. The body of Lewis T. Cotton, who was last seen on the roof of the Ludlow building during the fire, was found in the ruins to-day.

Allerton Against Harrison.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Samuel Allerton, the big packing house proprietor, was nominated for world's fair mayor of Chicago to-day by the Republicans. Mr. Allerton had already received a nomination by the Peoples party. The Democratic nominee is ex-Mayor Carter Harrison.

I Wished I Was Dead!

After suffering several years with the leucorrhoea, and no doubt I would have been, only a lady induced me to try Sulphur Bitters. Now I am well. Three bottles cured me.—*Mrs. Copps, Newport, R. I.*

COLD AND ROUGH WEATHER.

Winter Will Still Linger in the Lap of Spring.

EARLY APRIL WILL BE UNPLEASANT.

Mosaic Account of Creation and What Science Says.

AGREE WHEN CORRECTLY UNDERSTOOD

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 17 to 22. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the Western mountains by close of the 24th, the great Central valleys from 25th to 27th, and the Eastern States about the 28th. This storm will be of more than average force.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 26th, the great Central valleys about the 28th and the Eastern States about the 30th.

The first part of April will be cool, the eastern States will have very rough weather the first few days of the month and the whole country will experience very stormy weather after the 10th. Excessive rains in places and local droughts in other parts. The month will be characterized for its extremes of weather.

Let There Be Light.

Back of the Azoic period we know nothing, from geological evidences, about the formation of the earth. Above the azoic is a perpetual round of changes. The siluvian and devonian ages are noted for their deposits of lime and the ages following for deposits of carbon. The first division follows the condition that would result from the evolutions of the earth from its cometic period to its planetary period, and the second from the effects of our moon-comet coming in contact with the earth.

From the standpoint of reasoning our earth-comet's envelope consisted principally of carbon. In examining the spectra of comets and the remains of aerolites that fall on the earth, we find it not uncommon for certain minerals to predominate in one while other minerals predominate in another. The varied colors of the planets can be accounted for on no other theory

Taking the two grand divisions of the earth's so-called crust, we find that beginning at the azoic rocks for one and at the lower carboniferous for the other the strata are deposited just as the laws of nature require, supposing that the minerals and metals are held suspended, in each case, above the earth by the action of heat or electricity.

I want to introduce the book of Genesis in this argument as I did that of Job when I was discussing comets. Bigotry and superstition are so prevalent in the world that many want to deny to me the right to use Job and Genesis in a scientific discussion. But that superstitious idea that these two books are too sacred to be mentioned in the newspapers of to-day is rapidly breaking and soon no trace of it will remain.

Moses obtained his knowledge of past events from what, in his day, was very ancient histories and these histories he found in the records of Egypt and possibly Babylon, his ancestral race having formerly lived in that country of which Babylon was the capitol.

In reference to the book of Genesis the wonder of this age is that in the time of Moses the geologic structure of the earth's crust was known. That book in recording the progress of creation lays down precisely the periods as we find them recorded in the rocks of the earth. "And the earth was without form and in confusion," Says Moses. We might truthfully repeat the same sentence in reference to the great comet of 1811. This comet returns to our sun in about 3,000 years. Its head, including the envelope, was about 112,000 miles in diameter and its tail when near the sun was 112,000,000 in length. When the envelope and tail of that comet condense and fall to the solid body it will probably form a much larger planet than our earth. Who will dare say that our earth did not go through the same evolutions we now see in progress in the great comet?

Moses again says: "God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from those that were above the firmament." The word firmament as here used means the region of the air, the sky, the heavens. The old records from which Moses gained his information recognized that there were two bodies of water, one above and one on the earth. That above consisted of the cloud belts and such as we now see on all the planets except Mars and the earth, and while these cloud belts shut out the lights, sun, moon and stars spoken of in the third period of creation as chronicled by Moses, they did not shut out the diffused, dim light he mentions in the first period. The fact that a large portion of the water was then suspended above the earth accords with the geologic record and the evolution of planetary worlds, and in order that man might then live on the earth that suspension of the waters must have been caused by our moon then being very near the earth and not by internal heat of the earth as geologists suppose.

Our linguists say that the word which is translated "in the beginning" is from the root "to be moved, to be shaken," and that therefore the upper deep is described as being in motion, revolving around the earth, as Jupiter's belts revolve around his body.

Millions of years had elapsed since our moon-comet's close proximity to the earth had raised these cloud belts from the earth and mingled its own waters and minerals, principally carbon, with those of the earth's envelope, and as the moon receded from the earth, as it is still receding, the heavier materials, the metals and minerals, especially the carbon, of which comets are principally composed, condensed, fell to the earth and permitted the light of the sun to dimly penetrate to the earth. When that had been accomplished by the natural workings of universal law the momentous command, "Let there be light," appears in the Mosaic record.

W. T. FOSTER.

BUFFALO PREACHERS AROUSED.

They Object to Having the Corbett-Mitchell Fight There.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST

BUFFALO, March 15—The clergymen of Buffalo have entered a protest against the holding of the Corbett-Mitchell fight here. At noon to-day a delegation composed of Rev. Messrs. Ward B. Pickard, Benjamin Copeland and Willis P. O'Dell, all Methodists, called upon Mayor Bishop and urged him to put a stop to the proceedings of preparation to have the fight here.

The mayor was non-committal but polite. The delegation laid before him a petition signed by 60 ministers, elders and deacons and headed by Bishop John Vincent. Methodist clergymen were in the majority. The Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Congregational denominations were represented but not the Catholics. Two prominent citizens' names are also included, Sherman S. Rogers and James O. Putnam. The clergymen said these names represented but a small part of the opponents. The petition was couched in high-sounding phrase and concluded as follows: "Trusting that this request is in accord with your convictions, we pledge you our hearty support in any measures you may find needful to avert this threatened calamity."

TROTTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Some Important Changes Suggested by the New York Conference.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There were many representative horsemen from all over the country about the Fifth avenue hotel today discussing the rules governing records. They at once began to frame a set of suggestions to present before the next joint meeting of the associations on April 4 in Chicago. There was only one important change suggested regarding the distance limit beyond which a horse is declared out of the race. Where formerly the distance was 100 yards in races where less than 10 horses started and 150 yards for a larger field than 10, it was agreed to make the distance 50 yards for races in which not more than eight horses started and 75 yards for a larger field than eight. President Johnston suggested the licensing of drivers. Another important suggestion was that the races consist of the best two in three heats instead of the best three in five.

A POSSIBLE RUPTURE.

Relations Between France and the Vatican Endangered.

ROME, March 15.—Serious friction is threatened between the vatican and France in regard to the appointment of a primate in Africa to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigerie. The pope demands that France shall provide the primate with a fixed allowance for his maintenance, and to this the French government objects. The pope therefore holds that if the primate is to look to the church for support, the church should not submit to dictation or interference as to the appointment, and the pope has intimated that he may nominate an Italian for the office. In such an event a serious conflict will surely result, as France would decidedly object to having an Italian primate over Catholics, the large majority of whom are either French, or the subjects of France.

KILGORE OF TEXAS.

Says He Will Return to Congress to Raise Cain.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Kilgore of Texas called on the President to-day. "Will you request a federal appointment?" Mr. Kilgore was asked. "Not much," he replied, "I am coming back to congress to raise Cain."

Representative Springer of Illinois jokingly to-day asked the President to officially promulgate the rule debarring ex-officials from reappointment. "Every one of them thinks that he is the exceptional case," said Mr. Springer, "and that the rule does not apply to him."

Tried to Kill a Countess.

MADRID, March 15.—The Countess Gomar, a member of one of the old grandee families of Spain, has narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a trusted man servant. He assaulted her with murderous intent, and a maid servant ran to the assistance of the countess. The man wounded both maid and mistress, and apparently thinking that he had fatally injured them shot and killed himself. The countess and maid may recover.

New Telephones at McKeesport.

McKeesport is the first city to give the Shaver telephone a trial against the Bell instrument. It gives satisfactory service for $3 per month, while the Bell company charges $7. New Orleans will send a party to inspect the new line and lots of cities are making inquiries.

Another Outbreak of Smallpox.

AKRON, O., March 15.—There was a fresh outbreak of smallpox to-day. The man afflicted was one of the guards during the recent epidemic, and it is said 20 persons have been exposed. There is great excitement.

Another Protest Against Home Rule.

LONDON, March 15.—A special general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, convened in Belfast, has passed unanimously resolutions condemning the home rule bill.

Gladstone Convalescent.

LONDON, March 15.—After a long and careful examination of Mr. Gladstone to-day, Sir Andrew Clark allowed him to go down stairs to attend a small dinner party.

EVERY man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

Cold March Winds

come when the system is already weakened by the strain of Winter. Coughs and colds, so common in March, are but signs of a general weakness that is liable to take a more serious form at any moment. Health is at a low ebb in March. The body needs nourishment of a kind that is more than a mere tonic or medicine. Nourishment is *food that supplies waste.* Such food is

—SCOTT'S EMULSION—

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. SCOTT'S EMULSION is the real essence of health at this time. It is in itself a *fat* rendered easy of digestion, absorption and assimilation, and is the most nourishing fat food known to science. There is no secret about it. SCOTT'S EMULSION simply furnishes what the system craves—fat food in an easy form. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

IN LOVE …

Kailulani S…

Smith Again…

WASHINGTON, M… noon President and … corded a special recep… Kailulani in the blue parlo… was accompanied by Mr. and … their daughter and a lady f… call was entirely of a social n… lasted a quarter of an hour. Th… were captivated by the pleasing m… of Mrs. Cleveland, and the princess … subsequently that Mrs. Cleveland was … only lady that she ever fell in love with.

Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, does not regard the appointment of a commission with favor. He said it can serve no good purpose. Although Minister Stevens is a Republican, his information would be as valuable to the present administration as to the last. Delay is all that an American commission would cause. A native government is simply impossible henceforth in Hawaii. Mr. Smith dreads a quarrel between the United States and English soldiers that might give the latter an opportunity to assume the aggressive.

Winners at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The winners to-day were: First race, 6½ furlongs—Col. Kinney; time, 1:16¼. Second race, 5⅛ furlongs—Champagne; time, 1:08¾. Third race, 5 furlongs—Bill Howard; time, 1:02½. Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Phelan Dorlan; time, 1:49¾. Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Morreile; time, 1:14.

Schneider Swings To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President to-day refused to interfere in the case of Howard J. Schneider, the murderer of his wife and brother-in-law. The execution will take place to-morrow.

Increased Its Capital Stock.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The New York Central railroad has increased its capital stock from $89,428,300 to $100,000,000.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

Begin

MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Watch the papers for details.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
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PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

Valuable Farm for Sale

—AT—

PUBLIC AUCTION

On March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, seven miles from Pittsburgh, and 1½ miles from Crafton, Pa., abutting on Steubenville pike, Robinson township, a valuable farm known as the "Doyle farm," consisting of 54 acres, underlaid with coal, and having thereon two frame dwelling houses; a quarry of building stone and one producing oil well.

Terms of sale: $200 cash at time of sale, one-third on delivery of deed and balance in one and two years. For further particulars inquire of Edward Kelly, Jr., or Larkin & Kennedy, 152 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN FEDERKILE, Auctioneer.

mh4-W-2t

NOTICE—The board of directors of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company has called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the office of the Company at Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of April, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the question of the sale of a portion of the real estate of the company; and also to vote for or against an increase of the indebtedness of the company.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

fe23-W-9t

ALL lines to the continent of Europe are represented in Pittsburgh by Max Schamberg & Co., 527 Smithfield st., who also sell drafts, letters of credit, foreign coin and bank notes, make cable transfers and procure passports. Established 1866.

...LATED,

...e House That ...isgrace to the ...ommonwealth.

...EN DEFIANCE OF JUSTICE.

A Recognition of His Well-Known Political Record.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—"All Democrats who enter here leave hope behind," should be written over the entrance to the hall of the State house of representatives. Black injustice has its habitation there, and no man who does not bend the knee to the bosses has business within the walls. On those walls is emblazoned the legend "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," and it is a wonder that the very letters composing that legend did not grow pale with horror at the iniquity consummated to-day by 117 legislators who are sworn to uphold the constitution of this one-time grand old commonwealth. The Andrews Republicans to-day were not satisfied with overriding the constitution, but metaphorically speaking they jumped on it, tore it piecemeal and added insult to injury by spitting upon the mangled remains of the fundamental law, and this once honored commonwealth stands disgraced before her sisters in statehood.

VICTORY FOR ANDREWS.

William H. Andrews has been declared the victor over Wilbur P. Higby in the Crawford county election case by a vote of 117 to 77. The case has attracted much more attention than the ordinary legislative election contest, both on account of the past political history of W. H. Andrews, and the admittedly important bearing the decision will have on the future politics of the State, and the past political history of Andrews to-day has done incalculable harm to the Republican party of the State. It was this record that caused the masters of his party to use every means, both fair and foul, to keep him in the seat wrongfully given him at the beginning of the session by the autocratic resident clerk of the house, Charles E. Voorhees, henchman to Dave Martin the "good."

At 10:40 o'clock this morning Chairman Talbot of the house committee on elections called up the majority report on the case, presented last week, and moved its adoption. Marshall J. Lutt (Democrat) of Sullivan called up the minority report, and moved to amend Chairman Talbot's movement by substituting the minority report. After both reports had been read (their contents have been printed time and again) the speech making commenced, and, allowing for recess and interruptions, lasted for 5¾ hours.

RITTER'S ABLE ADDRESS.

Mr. Ritter (Dem.) of Lycoming was the first speaker, and he delivered an able address. He quoted the various county court decisions in similar cases and dissected them carefully, showing that Judge Henderson, when he decided in favor of W. H. Andrews, had gone beyond the limit of his powers. Mr. Ritter then said the legislature in 1891 had given the county commissioners the right to create district voting places outside of the regular districts whenever they deemed it necessary. He further said that voting outside of districts had been acquiesced in in this State for over half a century, and if such voting was wrong more than half the members of the house to-day had no right to their seats.

Chairman Talbot was the next speaker, and devoted his time to defending the majority report. One of his first statements, that the ballot boxes in the disputed districts had been opened for a recount and examination, was challenged by Mr. Wherry (Dem.) of Cumberland, who asked its repetition and then declared that 16 of the ballot-boxes had not been opened. Mr. Talbot did not seem able to deny Mr. Wherry's assertion and continued his remarks, at the conclusion of which the house adjourned for dinner.

At the afternoon session Mr. Fow (Dem.) of Philadelphia was the first speaker. He said the question of the legality of voting outside of districts had never been decided by the highest tribunal, and the house alone has a right to decide it. He spoke of the workings of the law of 1891, and said that but for it Mr. Talbot would not be in the house to-day. He closed by saying that if the Republicans were actuated by honesty they would vote for the adoption of the minority report.

A VOTER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Boyer (Rep.) of Philadelphia was the next speaker, and after paying his respects to Mr. Fow on account of that gentleman's remarks about honesty, took up the constitutional side of the question regarding the qualifications of a legal voter. This was a great point with the Andrews people, and they mangled the organic law terribly before they got what they wanted out of it. Mr. Boyer contended that the constitution required a voter to reside 60 days in the district where his vote was cast and spent much time discussing the meaning of the word "where," pinning his faith on Webster, who, he asserted, defined the word as meaning "at which place." This, he claimed, showed the propriety of seating W. H. Andrews.

Mr. Boyer was followed by Mr. Hewit (Rep.) of Blair, who has made a good fight for Mr. Higby, with the result that he has been subject to taunts and slights from those Republicans who dare not reason for themselves. Mr. Hewit made a cool, dispassionate address, saying he spoke for the people and in compliance with his sworn duty as a member of the house, acting now as both judge and juror. He showed that there existed many special laws allowing townships to vote in boroughs, and demonstrated that the constitution could not, without enacting laws, repeal those existing measures, and that no such enacting laws of repeal had ever been passed.

DEFENDED ANDREWS.

Mr. Butterfield (Rep.) of Erie, then spoke in behalf of the majority report, and said the Democrats had depicted W. H. Andrews as a *monstrum horrendum*. He then recited a rhyme credited to the Democrats as follows:

William Andrews is a devil,
William Harrity is a saint,
William Andrews is a Republican,
And William Harrity ain't.

This exhibition of alleged comicality and Latin knowledge pleased the Andrews people greatly, and they applauded Mr. Butterfield liberally.

Mr. Cessna (Rep.) of Bedford, another man who thinks for himself, then took the floor and delivered one of the most striking addresses of the day. He said Clerk Voorhees had erred in seating W. H. Andrews, as Mr. Andrews had not presented the same prima facie evidence of his election as presented by Mr. Higby and ignored by the clerk. This injustice, said Mr. Cessna, had much to do with his espousing the cause of the Democrat. He continued:

"The man who does not rise above party in this case is not fit to sit here as judge and juror on a contested election. If the majority report is correct, there are not more than 10 members here legally entitled to their seats. The other side is putting a great deal of dependence in the dictionary, but the constitution cannot be twisted. The boroughs in which the contested votes were cast were not adjoining boroughs to the townships in which the voters lived, but the townships were within the territorial limits of the boroughs. I appeal to this house not to adopt the majority report. Do not do this wrong.

A GLARING WRONG.

"What will Southern Democrats and rebels say to us when we prate to them of honest elections? They will say: 'Look to yourself. Pennsylvania refused to right a glaring wrong in the Higby-Andrews case, and the seating of Andrews is a greater political wrong than has ever been done in the South.' Where else could the people of these townships vote except where they did? I warn the Republicans to be careful. I have seen the Republican majority in Crawford county gradually scaled down from 1,800 to almost nothing, and where will the reduction end?"

Mr. Cessna told several funny stories in the course of his remarks, and one of them is taken here to have an important political bearing. It runs: "I had a little daughter at home who was once scolded by her mother for some trivial offense. When her mother had finished her scolding the little girl said: 'Mother, your remarks hurt my feelings very much.' Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that if the majority report is adopted and Mr. Higby is nominated for state treasurer, your feelings, Mr. Speaker, are liable to be hurt very much at the election.' This story is looked upon here as a sort of warning to the Republicans and to Speaker Thompson, who is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.) of Washington arose at the conclusion of Mr. Cessna's speech and criticised that gentleman's past political career. Mr. Lawrence insisted that the constitution required men to vote in the district in which they live, and said Mr. Wherry as a member of the constitutional convention was inconsistent in his present attitude on the instrument framed in that convention.

Mr. Wherry denied that he was inconsistent, and admitted that the law of 1891 was unconstitutional, but until it had been declared so it remained in force. He acknowledged the correctness of Judge Henderson's rulings on the constitutional aspects of the case, but said the judge had no right to rule as he did, because the constitution does not enact itself.

Mr. North (Republican) of McKean said Judge Henderson had pointed out the way to be followed, and if Mr. Andrews was not seated the Democrats would feel emboldened to nominate Mr. Higby for governor, and if they did he would be elected.

MR. BUCKALEW'S OPINION.

Mr. Tewksbury, Democrat, of Columbia read an extract of a letter from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who was a member of the constitutional convention. Mr. Buckalew, in the letter, said the constitution does not intend to fix places of election, but only fixes qualifications of voters as to time of residence, and further, that the word "where" is only of description and not of enactment.

The other speakers were Messrs. Riter of Philadelphia, Douthett of Butler and Lytle of Huntingdon, who favored the majority report. Mr. Cochrane (Rep.) of Armstrong filed his remarks for printing in the *Legislative Record*. The vote was then taken on Mr. Lutt's motion to amend and was lost by a vote of 117 to 77. The following Republicans voted aye with the Democrats: Burdick, Cessna, Cotton, Curtis, Hewit, Lafferty, Daniel F. Moore, Muehlbronner, Richey, William C. Smith, Weaver, W. Latimer Wilson. Absent or not voting—Andrews (Rep.), Buckwalter (Rep.), Barke (Dem.), DeVelin (Rep.), Lauenslager (Rep.), Marshall (Rep.), F. N. Moore (Rep.), McClatick (Dem.), McGill (Dem.), Patterson (Rep.)—10.

The majority report was then adopted by a vote just the opposite of the above, and the official glue had been poured upon W. H. Andrews's seat, and that individual planted it there to stick for the remainder of the session. The principal features of the affair outside of the discussion and the voting were the appearance of the Hon. Dave Martin on the floor, listening intently to the speeches, especially those of the Republicans who favored Mr. Higby, and the attempt of Mr. Woodring of Northampton, who voted with the Andrews people on the journalizing of Mr. Higby's returns, to get in with his Democratic colleagues by voting for the minority report. The house adjourned at 4:45 o'clock.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Eulogies of Senator Neeb at an Evening Session.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—In the house to-day the committee on education reported, with a negative recommendation, the senate bill to prohibit members of boards of school control in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument or being employed by the boards. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cotton making it unlawful to practice vivisection in the State, and providing penalties for violation of the same.

Mr. Stayer offered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public instruction from $2,500 to $5,000 was indefinitely postponed. The bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary general. A bill introduced by Mr. Reese of Luzerne provides for an assistant district attorney and the salary of the same in counties of 150,000 or more.

In the senate Mr. Herring of Columbia offered a resolution to place on the calendar his bill to provide for closing election polls at 5 P. M. At the conclusion of a long discussion the resolution was defeated. These bills passed finally: To provide for the election of one person to fill the office of prothonotary and clerk of the quarter sessions, and another person to fill the offices of clerk of orphans court, register of wills and recorder of deeds in counties containing 40,000 inhabitants and entitled to be constituted separate judicial districts; house bill rendering women eligible to the office of notary public.

The senate held a session to-night to take action on the death of Senator Neeb. Mr. McCarrell of Dauphin offered resolutions of eulogy on the late senator. Remarks were made by Messrs. McCarrell, Ross, Smith of Philadelphia, Crittenfield, Brown, Baker, Lloyd, Crawford, Kapsher and Gobin. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WILL MAKE THE FUR FLY.

A Red-Hot Meeting Expected To-Day on Fair Matters.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—There will be, it is expected, a lively time at to-morrow's meeting of the world's fair board. Governor Pattison will present a financial statement showing why no more money is needed, and Lieutenant Governor Watres will endeavor to show that an extra appropriation is necessary. Senator Gobin and Executive Commissioner Farquhar will be present and will furnish a large amount of the excitement, as their personal enmity is at white heat. It is gravely said to-night that an effort will be made to keep them apart, as though two such dignified gentlemen would come to blows. Mr. Farquhar is to be asked why he sent out the alleged begging letters, and on the whole a Kilkenny-cat sort of time is anticipated.

Senator Gobin is out in an open letter in reply to the statements of Commissioner Farquhar, wherein the commissioner claimed that Mr. Gobin was ignorant in regard to world's fair matters. The senator makes three specific charges against the commissioner—first, of doctoring the minutes of the board meetings; second, employing men and paying them from the incidental expense account, instead of placing them on the pay roll, and third of a petty economy in docking employes for absence.

DIED IN COMMITTEE.

The Lawrence Apportionment Bill Will Not Be Reported.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The house committee on congressional apportionment has received the bill prepared by the sub-committee and published exclusively in full in yesterday's POST, but the general committee will not present the bill to the house. It has been killed, ostensibly because it is too liberal to the Democrats. The real reason is that certain Republicans were not satisfied with the disposition made of their counties, and Chairman Lawrence has been instructed to prepare a new bill. The committee on municipal corporations will report favorably in the morning the Philadelphia public building commission bill.

NAMED AFTER CLEVELAND.

The President's Letter to a Buffalo Parent.

BUFFALO, March 14.—At noon on March 4, while Mr. Cleveland was being inducted into office a son was born to John Nowacki, a Polish-American citizen of Buffalo. Nowacki is a Democrat and he telegraphed to President Cleveland asking permission to name his son after him. The President replied in an autograph letter as follows:

MY DEAR SIR—I shall be very glad to allow my name to be used as godfather to your son who was born on inauguration day. Certainly a boy who began life at the same time with a Democratic administration can never fail to be a true and loyal Democrat as I am sure his father must be. I hope his life may be long and prosperous and that he will always be a joy and comfort to his parents.

Very truly yours,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE NARONIC GIVEN UP.

Insurance Men Want to Settle Claims For Merchandise.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The White Star line twin-screw freighter Naronic has been out 32 days from Liverpool without being seen or heard from and the agents of the line admitted this morning that they had given her up as lost. Her fate will pass into maritime history as one of the unsolved mysteries of the ocean. It is said the underwriters have offered to settle with several policy-holders on the basis of a large discount, which offers were refused, so certain were the owners of the Naronic's cargo that she has been lost. The time for settlement was 60 days, and the underwriters have therefore till April 13.

Should the Naronic still be afloat her crew and passengers, numbering 66, have not suffered from want, as she was provisioned for three months.

GATHERING THEM IN.

FOUR MORE OF THE BELLEVILLE COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

May Prove to Be the Biggest Gang in the Country.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 15.—A few days ago Deputy United States Marshals Robinson and Stalnacker arrested J. G. Webb and Madison Beaver of Belleville, this county, for passing counterfeit money. Four alleged confederates were arrested to-day. Every effort has been made to create an impression that Webb was innocent, even Beaver himself trying to clear Webb. But what has puzzled the officers has been that their movements have been constantly shadowed by a son of Webb's and a companion named Ferguson, and at no time have they been able to shake off one or the other of these men. To divert suspicion Secret Service Detective Webb of Cincinnati was sent for. He secured enough evidence to justify him in obtaining warrants for Arthur Bardette, alias Mills, Henry Kimes, and two men by the names of Anderson and Ferguson.

To-day, accompanied by the marshals who arrested Webb and Beaver, and Chief of Police Mehan, the detective started down the river to get his men, but when they got to the wharf they found their shadows, young Webb and Ferguson, awaiting them, and they changed their plans and decided to go by train. When a short distance out of town who should show up but these same shadows, and the officers fearing they would give the alarm, put them under arrest and forced them to lead the way to the houses of their pals. The first house visited was that of Mills, who was placed under arrest. At this house a search was made and a large amount of base metal, dies of several denominations, coin in the process of manufacture and coin ready for "shoving" was found and confiscated. Mrs. Mills claimed to be ignorant of the business, and endeavored to hoodwink the officers by stating that she had never seen a cent of the stuff in the house before, forgetting that from the very bed upon which she had slept the night before there had just been taken about half a bushel of bogus quarters. While a part of the posse was searching the Mills house the others were after the other suspects, who were found without much difficulty.

The prisoners were brought here.

Everyone of the men arrested belong to good families. Webb is the patentee of several agricultural implements. Beaver is the brother of the superintendent of public schools of an adjoining county. Kimes is the son of the member of the house of delegates from this district. Mills, Anderson and Ferguson are farmers, close attendants at church and lived quiet lives. There are said to be several more implicated, and important arrests are expected to-night. The officers think when they find the plant where the stuff was turned out it will prove to be one of the most extensive ever discovered in the United States.

A HOST OF WITNESSES.

A Catarrh Cure That Rests on the Unsolicited Testimony of Thousands.

Mrs. M. J. Tamblin, Kyle, Tex., suffered 10 years from chronic catarrh; tried every catarrh cure in vain; took Pe-ru-na and was completely cured. Hon. W. D. Williams, New Vienna, O., had catarrh 20 years, affecting lungs and throat; could find no cure; was entirely cured by Pe-ru-na. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., had catarrhal deafness; cured by Pe-ru-na; can hear as well as ever. Rev. J. C. Randall, Sulphur Springs, Tex., was cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Thomas Weaver, Lee, Athens county, O., had chronic catarrh since childhood; Pe-ru-na effected a cure. Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, O., box 46, had catarrh of lungs and head, bad cough; physicians failed to cure; completely restored to health by Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Dicy A. Lewis, Independence, Mo., was afflicted 14 years by chronic catarrh; best physicians failed; took Pe-ru-na and is entirely well.

For further particulars and a multitude of other witnesses write to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., for a free copy of their illustrated treatise on catarrh. Pe-ru-na is also a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, la grippe, first stage of consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

To a New Field of Labor.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—Mr. S. J. Flickinger, the successful managing editor of the *Ohio State Journal* since 1887, has resigned the position to accept that of manager of the American Press Association in New York. D. L. Bowersmith, city editor, has been promoted to the vacancy.

HE'S NOT WORRIED,

Mr. Harrity Talks About the Alleged Congressional Combination.

ONLY TWO OR THREE ARE IN IT.

In Appointments Local Leaders Should Be Consulted.

NO DISABILITY ON EDITORS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—Secretary Harrity ever since the presidential election has studiously refrained from expressing himself about the distribution of federal patronage, having complete faith in the ability of President Cleveland to select proper persons for the various offices, and feeling that recommendations from prominent Democrats in each locality would naturally have weight with the President. To-night, however, Mr. Harrity gave an interview to THE POST correspondent, and when asked about the alleged recent conferences of the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania, held for the purpose of controlling the disposition of the federal patronage within the State, he smiled and said:

"Further than to state that to my knowledge a majority of the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania personally disclaim being identified with any such movement, and that it is being engineered by two or three of the Democratic congressmen who practically constitute the entire combination I have little or nothing to say. I am disposed to think that those who are endeavoring to form such a combination will be disappointed in their expectations. Time will tell. I am content to wait. My own thought is that when changes are to be made in any of the federal offices the leading and representative Democrats of the locality in which any, appointment is to be made should be considered and consulted.

"I do not think that any man, or any combination of men, ought to be permitted to control or direct appointments. It is evident that at least two or three of the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania think otherwise. They will realize their mistake at a later date. I ought to add, in reference to the reported declarations of these congressmen who have been endeavoring to form a congressional combination to make war upon the friends of the present State administration, that the personal and political relations of a majority of the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania toward Governor Pattison, Attorney General Hensel and myself, as well as toward others identified with the State administration, are of the most friendly character. The real purpose of the two or three Democratic congressmen who want to form a combination is to use other members of congress, many of whom are new members, for the purpose of strengthening such applications as may be made by the particular friends of these two or three congressmen."

THE POST correspondent by inquiry learns that it is the opinion of the other prominent Democrats about the State capital that the movement resembles very much the movement that developed just before the selection of a State committeeman, and that the parties back of the present movement to control federal appointments are the same who talked large then and ran away before the fight really began.

A STRICT SURVEY.

New Immigrant Regulations Against Cholera Bearers and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Carlisle to-day issued the new regulations regarding the precautions to be observed in admitting immigrants to the United States. Articles 11 and 15, inclusive, are new, made to conform to the new laws affecting immigration passed by the last congress and approved March 3 last.

Article 11 enacts that no vessel bringing immigrants from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing shall be admitted unless the certificate of the consular officer at such port shows that the immigrants have been detained at the port at least five days under medical observation in barracks set apart for their exclusive use, and that their effects have been disinfected before being placed on board. These restrictions will also apply to vessels bringing immigrants from non-infected ports but who come from infected localities.

Article 12 requires that there shall be delivered to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival, lists of such immigrants, which shall state the additional requirements and whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons, by any corporation, society, municipality or government, whether ever in prison or almshouse, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist, and whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.

Article 13 provides that the interrogatories and answers in the language of the immigrant shall be signed by him in the presence of the agent granting him transportation, and there shall be indorsed thereon, in the language of the immigrant, a notice that if on his arrival in the United States it is found that such interrogatories have not been correctly answered he will be returned; also that he will be required to make oath to the truth of such answers if it be called for by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival, and that a false oath will subject him to a fine or imprisonment.

Article 14 provides that the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list shall contain more than 30 names. Article 15 provides that in case of the failure of the commanding officer of the vessel to deliver to the inspector of immigration the above lists there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival $10 for each immigrant qualified to enter concerning whom the above information is not given, or the immigrant shall be returned.

A HAWAIIAN'S HOPES.

Commissioner Carter Still Expects the Islands Will Be Annexed.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Charles L. Carter of the Hawaiian annexation commission, who has been in Washington lately spent Sunday in New York. He said he was not a bit discouraged by the withdrawal of the treaty, and was confident that the negotiations now in progress would result in annexation. Asked what he thought of the deposed queen's statement, published last Friday, he said:

"So far as it refers to Minister Stevens it is absolutely false. He has not been unfriendly to or tried to embarrass the Hawaiian government. On the other hand his conduct has been unusually courteous toward the queen and her representatives."

"Do you favor the appointment of a commission to investigate the Hawaiian affairs?"

"I do not think it would be advisable to send a commission to Hawaii now. It would only delay our negotiations."

"Are you in favor of the establishment of a protectorate?"

"I do not see how such a policy would aid us any in solving the question. The trouble is all internal. The provisional government is now in charge of business men, who have taken it in hand, believing that it was best for the people on the islands. They simply want to maintain the present form until some arrangement mutually satisfactory can be made with the United States. The queen will never be restored to the throne, and the movement in favor of the princess as her successor will, I think, be futile. All those who understand the needs of Hawaii believe in annexation."

WILCHENDON, MASS., March 12.—William R. Castle and Lorin Thurston, two of the Hawaiian commissioners, were guests of Joseph N. White over Sunday. Rev. Dr. Foster invited the two gentlemen to speak at his church this evening, which they did to a full house. Mr. Castle dwelt more particularly upon the results of the early missionaries' labors and the danger that all they gained may be lost if the queen's powers continue, as she is known to be an idolater. Mr. Thurston presented the annexation side of the question, considering annexation much more necessary than a protectorate. By annexation the United States would have the responsibility and the authority, when, if there was only a protectorate, she would have the responsibility but no power, which he considered very essential, as other nations would claim rights equal to those of the United States. The gentlemen were earnest and able speakers, and were listened to with the closest attention.

A NOTABLE LIBEL CASE.

THE DEIDRICK SUIT FROM EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Conviction of the Defendant—A Sample of Inaccurate Testimony.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW LISBON, O., March 15.—A case of peculiar interest has just been concluded in the courts of this county. J. C. Deidrick, proprietor of the East Liverpool *Crisis*, was convicted of criminal libel. The obnoxious article was obtained through the regular channel of news, and was deemed authentic at the time. It was also published by many other papers throughout the county. Mr. Deidrick's connection with the matter was simply that of owner of the paper, having had nothing to do personally with the publication of the article. Political malevolence has played an active part in the extraneous elements of this case. Mr. Deidrick, albeit a gentleman who stands high personally in the community where he lives, has been a Democratic fighter from 'way back, and his enemies in politics have taken advantage of the circumstances surrounding him in the present situation to feed fat all the ancient grudges they bear against him.

The case never was laid before a grand jury, but was taken before a minor court by virtue of a law rarely utilized in such instances. Mr. Deidrick protested in his paper that the suit had been brought in an unusual manner and pressed to trial before he had sufficient time to prepare for his defense, and for this protest he has been again arrested for contempt of court.

When Mr. Deidrick was on the witness stand yesterday he was asked if he had been in the back yard of J. G. Moore, in Wellsville, last Saturday night. He replied that he had not. To impeach this evidence, and with the object probably of proving that he was given to discreditable practices, the following testimony was given:

Joseph Warren, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—You are a member of the police force in Wellsville? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see James C. Deidrick on last Saturday evening in the back yard of J. G. Moore, in Wellsville, peeping in through his window, where Lester Laughlin is now living? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At about half after nine o'clock? A.—No; about half-past eight; maybe a quarter of nine.

Q.—And now long was he in that position? A.—Probably five minutes.

Now the fact is that Mr. Deidrick was not in Wellsville at all when Officer Warren testified he was, and he is able to prove he was not.

[Between nine and ten o'clock last Saturday night, and shortly after nine, Mr. Deidrick was in Pittsburgh in the office of THE POST, where he spent about an hour conversing with an acquaintance, one of the editors of this paper. If he was in Wellsville at half-past eight or a quarter of nine, as sworn to by Officer Warren, he must have found some speedier means of getting here than is afforded by the railways.

To Impeach Nebraska Officers.

LINCOLN, NEB., March 15.—A resolution was introduced in the legislature to impeach all present and past State officers implicated in fraudulent practices unearthed by investigating committees. This would affect the secretary of state, the attorney general and the commissioner of public lands and buildings.

Mrs. Lease in Office at Last.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 15.—Mrs. Mary B. Lease was to-day elected president of the State board of charities at the request of Governor Lewelling. She started on a tour of the State institutions with four male members of the board.

Could Not Bear the Disgrace.

BOSTON, March 15.—Isaac D. Merrill, bookkeeper for Benjamin Smith & Bros., artesian well drivers, blew out his brains at the Crawford house last night. He left a note to his wife saying he was short in his accounts and could not stand the disgrace.

The Virtue of Promptitude

Is in nothing more forcibly shown than in the escape from disease of those who heed its warnings. Foresight is wisely practiced by persons who, observing that their kidneys want activity, impart to them a healthful impulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By so doing they avoid Bright's disease and other destructive renal maladies. Chills and fever, indigestion, constipation, liver trouble, rheumatism should be nipped in the bud by the bitters.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

Wharf Happenings on the Ohio—Stage of Water and Local River News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The river is 36 feet 3 and rising much less rapidly; cold, with occasional snowstorms. It is exceedingly rough on the river, and towboats are delayed many hours. Packets are also slightly behind. Business is fair. The New South departed at 5 P. M. for Memphis with 400 tons, including a large shipment of nails, and a good passenger list. The Keystone State is due to-morrow morning. The H. M. Stanley had a big trip to the Kanawha river. The John K. Speed already has the biggest start of freight on deck of any New Orleans steamer this year. She is promised 8,000 kegs of nails from the Pomeroy packet to-morrow, beside a large amount of city freight. She will leave here with 30 excursionists, and have as many more on leaving the Ohio river. Captain H. J. Vinton remains in command. Captain W. D. O'Neil is here in advance of the Fred Wilson, which is overdue. He will go to Louisville. Captain John A. Barrett left this evening for Cairo. Mail Line Pilot Dufour is announced as a candidate for boiler inspector for this district to succeed Captain Moore.

Good Business at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—[Special.]—The river is rising: 12 feet 4 in the canal: 10 feet on the falls: 30 feet below the locks. Weather windy and cold. All packets were nearly on time with good trips. The Missouri passed up, as did the Beaver with a tow of empties. The United States marshal was after the Beaver, but did not catch her. The trouble grew out of the Beaver picking up some empty barges at Evansville that had been caught in the ice and sold them without the owners' knowing it. Ed Howard launched Wiggins's new ferry-boat to-day. The Beaver's new steam steering apparatus seems to be a success.

From the Rivers.

CAPTAIN TOM GARLICK of New Cumberland is in the city.

THE Adam Jacobs will depart for Morgantown at 4 P. M.

CAPTAIN ALEX MONTGOMERY of Cincinnati is here on business.

THE stage of the river at Davis island last night was 3.7 feet and falling.

THE Eliza H. is due this morning from Parkersburg with a tow of lumber.

TOM EVANS and William Reno piloted the Joe Nixon to Louisville and back.

THE Joe Nixon arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning with 13 empty barges.

THE Sunshine's repairs are finished and will come off the Manchester docks to-day.

THE Hunter took a big tow of empties and coalboat bottoms to the pools yesterday.

THE Bob Ballard is coming up from Parkersburg with a tow of crossties and is due to-day.

THE H. K. Bedford arrived from Wheeling early yesterday morning and departed at noon.

THE James G. Blaine, from the upper Monongahela, arrived and departed with a good cargo.

CAPTAIN AL FORMAN, who piloted the Blackmore to Cincinnati, returned yesterday by rail.

THE Jake Heatherington got in from Parkersburg yesterday morning with a tow of cross-ties.

THE Ironsides will leave this morning with three model barges loaded with steel rails for St. Louis.

THE J. P. Jackson got away last night. Captains Tom Patterson and Normam Dravo will pilot her to New Orleans.

INSPECTORS NEELD and Atkinson inspected the Joe Nixon yesterday morning and found her in excellent condition.

THE Hudson left for Cincinnati yesterday at 5 o'clock. She took out the Andes freight which, with her own shipments, made a heavy cargo.

HEREAFTER the Batchelor will take the Scotia's place in the Cincinnati trade, leaving on Thursday and the Scotia will leave on Tuesday instead of the Andes. Captain Connant, who has been acting as master of the Scotia, will assume command of the Batchelor and Captain Mace Agnew of the Andes will take charge of the Scotia. This arrangement will be carried out until the damages which the Andes received on her last trip are repaired.

Other River Points.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

OIL CITY, March 15.—River 7 feet 10; falling; snowing.

MORGANTOWN, March 15.—River 6 feet, falling; clear.

GREENSBORO, March 15.—River 9 feet 3; falling; snowy.

BROWNSVILLE, March 15.—River 8 feet 3; stationary; snowy.

WHEELING, March 15.—River 21 feet 3; falling. Down—The Lizzie Bay at 6; the J. A. Blackmore at 8. Up—The Scotia at 2; the Dick Fulton at 6.

MARIETTA, March 15.—River 24 feet 3; falling. Up—The Courier at 6 A. M.; the Iron Queen at 5 P. M.; snowing hard all day.

PARKERSBURG, March 15.—River 27 feet, falling; The Little Kanawha is falling. Snow all day.

POINT PLEASANT, March 15.—River 30 feet 2, falling. The Eagle departed at 2 P. M. with a tow of Kanawha coal. Down—The Keystone at 1:15; the Diamond at 4.

POMEROY, March 15.—Up—The Iron Queen at 4:30. Down—The Diamond at 2.

HUNTINGTON, March 15.—River 32 feet 6; stationary. Down—The Fred Wilson at 8; the Frank Gilmore at 8:30; the Cruiser at 9:30; the Telegraph at 10:30; the Coal Bluff at 6. Up—The Moredock at 3:20; the Bonanza at 6.

CATLETTSBURG, March 15.—River 32 feet 8; rising. Up—The Moredock at noon; the Bonanza at 3; the Fred Wilson at 8:30; the Frank Gilmore at 9; the Telegraph at 10. The Big Sandy river is falling.

IRONTON, March 15.—River 35 feet, stationary; strong wind and heavy snow storms. Up—The Bonanza at 1; the Congo at 4 P. M.

PORTSMOUTH, March 15.—River 35 feet 2; stationary. Up—The John Dana at 7; the Bonanza at 8; the Gate City at 9; the Crown Hill at 11:30; the Congo at noon. Down—The Fred Wilson at noon; the Frank Gilmore at 12:30; the Cruiser at 4.

EVANSVILLE, March 15.—River 24 feet 2; rising. The Nesbit from the Tennessee river has a heavy cargo. She lays over one week making repairs. The Duncan went out in her place.

CAIRO, March 15.—River 33 feet 6; rising. The towboat Jos. B. Williams and with a big tow went up at 5 P. M. The Iron Duke went to St. Louis with the balance of her two of steel rails. The Carrollton from Cincinnati to Memphis discharged her 700 kegs of nails, 500 coils of wire and 400 packages. The Sheffield from the Tennessee river to St. Louis has 3,000 sacks of peanuts, 100 packages of iron, 125,000 feet of lumber and 250 cattle.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—River 19 feet 6, falling; weather cloudy and cold with flurries of snow. Business is heavy. The New Orleans cleared to New Orleans with 700 tons of freight and 40 cabin passengers. The Savannah departed for the Tennessee river with a big cargo.

MIDDLEPORT, March 15.—River falling. Down—The Keystone at 10; the Iron Queen at 3. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—River 20 feet, rising. Less than two inches of rainfall in the past four weeks has allowed great progress to be made with early Springfield work. The Kansas, loaded to the guards, went down without landing. The Arkansas with a fine trip passed down, putting off 2,000 packages. The Buckeye State departed before daylight. The beacon-light steamer Henry returned from above and lays up.

EVERY WORD TRUE.

The Following Letter Says the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Tells its own Story.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 30, 1892.

Messrs. Platt and Platt, proprietors and editors Poughkeepsie *Eagle*.

Gentlemen:—The enclosed is a sample of the many letters I am receiving from all over the country, asking as to the truth of an advertisement printed in your paper, giving my experience with Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

I wish to say it was a pleasure to give that recommendation to Dr. Kennedy, and that when I said I was cured of catarrh of the bladder and chronic kidney disease, I wrote simply the truth.

For twenty long years before I used this valuable medicine, I suffered from urinary troubles, pain in my back and a nervous, sleepless condition, yet before I had taken the fourth bottle I was cured, sound and well. I have replied to this letter and am willing to do any similar service to those who are afflicted and will cheerfully answer all who write me. But I make this public statement hoping it may reach the eye of the sufferer, and perhaps save me personal correspondence, for at my age letter writing is not as easy as when I was younger. I remain

Yours truly,

24 Thompson Street F. C. BRINK.

LOCAL OPTIONISTS.

Close Their Convention Asking For a National Gathering.

About 100 people were present at the opening of the local option convention in the Second U. P. church on Sixth avenue yesterday morning. The principal action was the adoption of a resolution indorsing the Agnew bill for local option now before the legislature. Rev. Dr. Calkins started a heated discussion by wanting to amend the Agnew bill to prevent railroads and canals from taking intoxicants into local option districts. He was not supported.

The afternoon session was principally taken up with hearing the report of the committee appointed at the previous session to prepare plans for future work, and the nomination of delegates to the Harrisburg convention to be held April 4. Rev. J. F. Hill read a communication from the Philadelphia conference asking to join with them to memorialize the legislature to enact a local option law in which the people of each county shall enjoy the right to prohibit liquor traffic.

The committee on future work then offered their resolution, which, after some slight changes, was adopted. It was proposed to adopt some means to organize the people of the State for promoting the temperance cause and the adoption of prohibition in their respective counties.

Quite a discussion took place as to the wording of another resolution which read: "Resolved, That we ask the State convention to make provision for the organization in every county of the friends of temperance for the purpose of securing and enforcing prohibitory laws." Several of the gentlemen wanted to strike out the word "prohibitory" and insert "temperance," which was finally agreed to. The next resolution asked that the State convention call a national convention before the opening of the world's fair "to protest against having our national celebration turned into a mere scheme of money making through the liquor traffic."

Rev. Dr. Davis made an eloquent speech in favor of this resolution, and Dr. McAllister also favored it. A delegate to the late convention at Harrisburg asked that the convention be called for Chicago, thinking that more impression will be made at the scene of the battle. Rev. J. T. McCrory favored Chicago also, but the Rev. Dr. Davis thought Springfield, Ill., would be the proper place, "for," he said, "go to the seat of authority and terrorize the legislature first, then go to Chicago." It was finally decided to leave the matter to a committee from the W. C. T. U., National Christian Alliance and the National Temperance Society.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up with the nomination of delegates to the State convention. Those chosen are: Allegheny county—Rev. J. F. Hill, Rev. A. H. Norcross, Rev. D. C. Martin, J. M. Nevin, Esq., Rev. J. T. McCrory, Rev. M. M. Sneedy, Rev. J. H. Stevenson. Beaver—Rev. W. S. Harper, M. J. Sleppy, W. H. S. Thompson. Lawrence—Rev. J. L. Stratton, Rev. J. A. Thayer, A. P. McCleary. Mercer—Rev. R. A. Busser, E. W. Hawk. Washington—Rev. J. L. Wiver, Rev. R. B. Johnson, J. S. Barr. Westmoreland—J. G. Latimer, J. B. Gill, T. F. Hill, R. H. Hissen, S. W. Douglass.

SCHOOL SYSTEM ABUSES.

J. B. Corey's Plain Letter to Governor Pattison.

J. B. Corey has written a strong letter to Governor Pattison on the question of school superintendents' salaries, and the abuse of the public school system, which he deplores greatly. He refers to the attempt made March 9 to increase the salary of State superintendent from $2,500 to $5,000 as a reckless piece of legislation. Officials, he says, have not been backward in taking advantage of the loose manner of fixing their pay, until now the public sees men drawing $3,000 and $4,000 for work they could not possibly get more than a few hundred dollars for outside the public service. The abuse, he says, has entailed such heavy burdens on the class for whom the benefits of public schools are intended that they could not bear up under it, hence the labor troubles involving riot and disgrace to the State. This involves reductions in wages, increase in rents and cost of living, destroying the purchasing power of the laboring man's money. What for? That as sordid and unscrupulous men as can be found in any community may get rich at the public expense. Every consideration of humanity and patriotism demand that this abuse of our public school system be checked if not entirely wiped out.

Republican Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Republican senate caucus to-day arranged the chairmanships of 11 committees left to it by the Democrats. Mr. Stewart of Nevada was removed from the minority on the appropriation committee. The chairmen of some of the committees are: Conference, Sherman; transportation and sale of meat products, Platt; revolutionary claims, Cameron.

Murderers Allowed at Large.

CADDO, I. T., March 15.—Elias Loring, the Indian who escaped execution narrowly last Friday, has escaped from the sheriff. It is stated that no effort will be made to catch him any more than there was to catch Murderer Jackson Fletcher, who escaped October 5, 1891, and is now farming 10 miles from his former prison.

Three Indicted For the Murder.

FRESNO, CAL., March 15.—The grand jury indicted Richard Heath, W. F. Polley and another person whose name is unknown, charging them with the murder of L. B. McWhirter in August last. Polley was before the grand jury two hours, and is said to have made a confession.

Mrs. Neame Gets a Divorce.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Judge McAdams has given Mrs. Leila Olyve Neame a divorce from Douglas Neame. Neame was a stock broker in London, but has lately lived in this country. Mrs. Neame is a daughter of William H. Henriques of the New York stock exchange.

No Politics in the Coast Guard.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Carlisle in answering applications for lighthouse positions to-day said there would be no change in the policy of retaining the men in that service during good behavior, as this was necessary owing to the lives and property in their care.

Compromise in the Banks Case.

BOSTON, March 15.—The case of the United States against General N. P. Banks, arising from inaccuracies in his office while United States marshal, will be compromised, an offer having been sent to Washington.

A Woman's Devilish Crime.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., March 15.—Mrs. Mary Spease, on trial for killing Nora W. Starr, an adopted waif, escaped violence in court to-day because she was a woman. It was proved that the child was almost blinded and her legs broken.

Experience Taught Me!

And my money paid for it. After having liver complaint four years, and spending money on nostrums and doctors who didn't help me, I tried Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. I shall always use them.—*G. N. Butler, Cohoes, N. Y.*

THE TARPAN'S FATE.

Escaped From the Angler but Was Caught by a Shark.

At Sarasota, Fla., I hooked a tarpon, says a writer in the *American Angler*. It took me 30 minutes to work him to a sand flat alongside of the boat ready for the gaff. My boatman being a mere boy and this the first tarpon he saw within his reach, was very nervous, and put the gaff in the fish's gills instead of the throat. The fish had its head toward the stern, and when he felt the gaff swung around to the bow, nearly pulling the boy overboard, getting my line around the handle of the gaff.

Johnnie pressed the handle on the side of the boat and forced the fish's head about two feet out of the water. Seeing the perilous situation of affairs, I threw my rod into the boat and foolishly taking snood in one-hand and gaff in the other, told Johnnie to take the shark hook which he had in the boat, and put it in the fish; but before this could be done the fish made a supreme effort to free himself, throwing the gaff out, breaking my line and slowly swimming away, leaving me with a feeling of disapointment that only a fisherman can appreciate, and that, too, after having waited four weeks for a tarpon.

"Johnnie, that fish is badly hurt," said I, "we will find him on the bank to-morrow if a shark doesn't find him before," and slowly proceeded to put my tackle in shape for another trial.

"Look at that big shark; he is after something white," exclaimed Johnnie. Sure enough, a huge shark with his dorsal fin six inches out of water met my gaze. "Take up the anchor and we will see what's the trouble," said I. Strange to say, when we reached the spot the shark moved slowly away and we found our tarpon on his side, still alive, minus his tail and a large piece from his back, bitten out by the shark. We boated and took him home and he measured 5 feet 10 inches and weighed 90 pounds in his mutilated shape.

Herbert Inspects the Brooklyn Yard.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Secretary Herbert to-day inspected the Brooklyn navy yard. Mr. Herbert said he favored building up the navy slowly by adding a few good ships each year. He thought there would be no conflict of authority between Rear Admiral Gherardi and foreign officers of higher rank, as has been feared in some quarters.

Ann Arbor Strike Settled.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—The Ann Arbor railroad strike was practically settled at a conference to-day in which State Railroad Commissioner Wm. Kirkley acted as mediator.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Healthy Woman

Never has the blues.

Nor that "don't-care" or "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling.

She is always happy.

No painful female complaints crush out her life. No ovarian troubles, inflammation or ulceration, no spinal weakness, no fainting, no bloating.

She is never melancholy, irritable, excitable, nervous, dizzy, or troubled with sleeplessness and fainting spells.

Have you any of the symptoms named? Beware of the beginning of evil.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sure cure of the cause. It may be the uterus or womb; whatever the cause is the Vegetable Compound expels the disease and stops pain.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

SULPHUR BITTERS

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those DEATHLY BILIOUS SPELLS depend on Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

DO YOU SUFFER with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so use Sulphur Bitters; it will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. You will not regret it. TRY IT.

THE SECRET of a fair face is a beautiful skin. Sulphur Bitters makes both.

If you do not wish to suffer from RHEUMATISM, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

Are you CONSTIPATED? If so, Sulphur Bitters is just what you need.

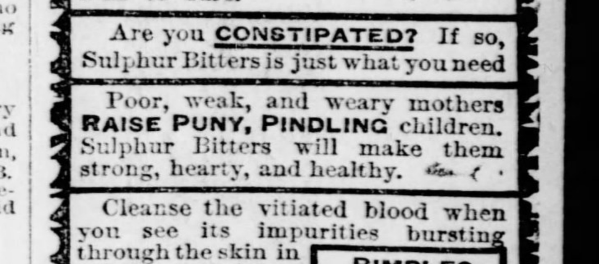
Poor, weak, and weary mothers RAISE PUNY, PINDLING children. Sulphur Bitters will make them strong, hearty, and healthy.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SORES. Rely on Sulphur Bitters and health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN

Only $1.00. Strength! Vitality!



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Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus, with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured, FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

LACKED VITALITY,

Liquidation Continues in the Coalers, Grangers and Industrials.

SUGAR SUPPORTED ON A SCALE DOWN

Failure to Declare a Dividend Gives Whisky a Black Eye.

AN INCREASE IN N. Y. C. STOCK,

And the Company Secures Control of the New York & Northern.

GOULD STOCKS DECLINE AT THE CLOSE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The stock market again lacked vitality to-day, and liquidation attained further momentum in the high-priced railroad stocks and the coalers. A vigorous drive was made against Sugar certificates at the opening, but it was soon apparent that inside interests were giving support on a scale down. One of the excuses offered for the sharp decline was that the company had been obliged to sell a large line of stock held on margin because it was impossible to float a sterling loan owing to the demoralized condition of the foreign exchange market. Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer said to THE POST correspondent that the company had not been interested in holding up the price of the stock, and that the call loans made by the company were to individuals outside of the sugar trade, while the money would be forthcoming at any time to pay the April dividends. In fact there would be such a large surplus remaining over in the treasury that it might not be found necessary to even disturb outstanding loans.

Whiskey Trust got a black eye before the opening of the market on the announcement from Peoria that the directors had passed the quarterly dividend. There was an executive meeting of the directors later in the day, at which it was determined to drop all members of the board, at the annual election on April 12, who have recently had any affiliations with Eastern speculators. This was construed as an indirect slap against Mr. James R. Keene, but the latter told THE POST correspondent this afternoon that he considered Whisky Trust one of the cheapest stocks on the list, and that it would not be possible for the Western men to run the company with the high hand they have done in the past. The other industrials were generally neglected, but there was less pressure to sell General Electric and National Cordage, although the volume of business in both stocks was contracted.

Texas Pacific held its annual meeting today, and the annual report shows a decrease of $198,112 in net earning over the corresponding period in 1891, while the liabilities at the close of the year exceeded the assets by $528,453. The earnings of the company have, however, showed some improvement since the first of the year, owing to the decision in favor of the railroads against the arbitrary rulings of the railway commissioners. Treasurer Satterlee said that the net for January was an agreeable revelation to the officials of the company, as the revised returns showed that $176,000 had been earned, against $62,000 in 1892.

One of the principal surprises of the day was the announcement that at a special meeting of the New York Central directors it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company to $100,000,000, the extra $11,000,000 in round numbers to be offered to the stockholders at par on the basis of 10 per cent of their holdings. The stock is to be paid for at the rate of 50 per cent on July 1, 1893, 25 per cent on January 2, 1894, and 25 per cent on July 2, 1894. The proposition to increase the capital will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders at a special meeting at Albany on April 19. The proceeds of the sale of the stock are to be used for the building of depots and terminals in New York city, the completion of the block system between New York and Buffalo, and to meet expenses on the Harlem river improvement. Provision is also made for the purchase of real estate at Buffalo and New York city, as well as the continuation of construction work, extensions and betterments, as may be found necessary from time to time, for the proper and effective development of the property. New York Central stock sold down on the above announcement, but the decline was checked on the official statement that at a subsequent meeting of the directors the control of the New York & Northern property had been secured. The details of the transfer have not yet been made public, but it is understood that the New York Central takes possession as a majority holder of the second mortgage bonds, and that under the new agreement the privileges of the New York, New Haven & Hartford will not be disturbed, so far as trackage facilities and an entrance into the Grand Central station are concerned. The New York Central will assume control of the New York & Northern on April 1 and manage the road as a part of its own system.

Reading and New England were the weak features of the market, and a report was current that papers are being prepared to place the New England in the hands of a receiver. The coal stocks were extremely weak, and a large block of Lackawanna was thrown on the market on the presumption that the coal combination is gradually going to pieces, and that the companies will be forced ere long to act independently of any allotment suggested by the Reading or Lehigh Valley representatives.

The Gould stocks scored sharp declines in the final hour, and Western Union was again attacked on the report that the company would soon issue the $5,000,000 stock in the treasury to pay for real estate it had recently acquired, and for extensions of facilities to cope with the increased business expected to accrue from the world's fair.

Missouri Pacific was raided on the rumor that the directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting on March 22 an extra issue of bonds to build certain branch lines, and also an issue of stock to provide equipment of which the road is sadly in need.

Manhattan was an exception to the general weakness in the Gould properties, and scored an advance on the belief that a compromise would be made with the city on the terms to be exacted for the privileges granted by the rapid transit commission. The meeting between the various parties in interest at the office of the rapid transit commissioners this afternoon did not lead to any definite result, and counsel for the Manhattan company intimated that if any additional burden was to be imposed the Manhattan company would not accept the plan of the commission. The cost of the proposed improvements is estimated at $8,000,000 in round numbers, without taking into consideration at least $1,000,000 more that will have to be paid as damages to property owners along the route.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 32 to 34; 200 shares sold at 33; $5,000 4s at 82½, and $19,000 at 83.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 15.—The bears have had a field day to-day at the New York exchange. One stock after another was taken in hand and raided successfully. The further break in American Sugar Refining and apparently well authenticated reports about liquidations for the account of one of the leading officials of the company had a demoralizing effect on other stocks which have of late been weak. Sugar dropped 3⅝ to 92½, and round amounts were thrown overboard. New England declined 3⅜ to 21⅛, and Lackawanna 3¼ to 138½. In the remainder of the list the losses were equal to ¼ to 1⅜ per cent. Reading was firmer than the rest and actually advanced fractionally. The weakness of New England was due to the reports that certain stockholders, dissatisfied with the result of the annual election, would apply for a receiver for the property. This was subsequently denied. After the first hour or so Sugar began to strengthen, and the buying was so persistent that the stock rose to 98¼ without any important reaction. This naturally gave the bulls courage, and a rally of ½ to 2 per cent followed in the list generally, while Manhattan jumped from 157 to 161½. Before the upward movement had gained much headway the market got another set-back from a sudden break in Missouri Pacific from 53¾ to 48⅛. Rumors were in circulation that the earnings of the company showed a tremendous falling off, and this, together with sales on stop orders led to the serious drop in the price. All the other Gould stocks yielded in sympathy and at the same time the bears made an onslaught upon the grangers and Sugar. The latter got back to 93⅝c, and some other shares touched the lowest figures of the day. A decline in New York Central from 108 to 105½ on the announcement about the proposed increase in the capital stock to $100,000,000 did not help matters. Final sales were at a rally of ⅛@1 per cent, the latter in Missouri Pacific, and the market closed somewhat steadier in tone.

Railway bonds were weak. The sales amounted to $1,308,000. Richmond & Danville 5s rose 1 to 76, Dallas & Waco 5s 2 to 88½, and Texas Central 5s 2 to 106½. Readings were dull and ⅜ to ¾ per cent lower. Michigan Central 5s of 1931 fell 1 to 112½. Laclede Gas 95 to 83¾; Minneapolis & St. Louis equipment 5s 1½ to 112½; Susquehanna & Western 2s 1½ to 90; St. Paul 7s 3ds 1 to 120¾ and Manitoba-Dakota extensions 1⅞ to 117.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	111⅛	North. Pac. 2ds	113
do. 4s coup	112½	North. consols	136
do. 4½s reg	99½	do. debent's 5s	105
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	88¼
La. stamped 4s	94½	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	110
Missouri 6s	101	St. Paul consols	126½
Tenn. new set 6s	101	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118¼
do. do. 5s	101	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts	77
do. do. 3s	75½	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts	25½
Canada So. 2s	101	Union Pac. 1sts	107
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105	West Shore	102½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119	R. G. W. 1sts	75½
do. do. 4s	87	Atchison 4s	82¼
Erie 2ds	99¾	do. 2ds	53⅜
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	81⅜	Gal. H. & Sa. 5s	103½
do. do. 5s	44	do. 2d 5s	96½
Mutual Union 6s	112	H. & T. con. 5s	103½
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	110¾	H. & T. con. 6s	106½
North. Pac. 1sts	116		

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: Tight money is being severely felt now by the commercial community, and a good deal of the liquidation in to-day's stock market can be attributed to this interest. Sugar was again the feature, advancing in the face of the weak general market on what appeared to be pool manipulation to wring out the short interest. Pool brokers advanced the price as much as possible whenever any covering appeared. The bear party, however, put considerable pressure on the market, and in some instances succeeded in forcing liquidation. Somebody evidently had to let go of considerable St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and New England, the selling of the two former being particularly heavy toward the close, which was weak and demoralized. Call money was slightly easier today.

Bache & C. to Oakley & Co.: The bears attacked New England because they wanted to show Mr. McLeod what their opinion of him was. They surely ought to be very thankful to the late president of the Reading for having filled their coffers, which has given them such an amount of courage that they attack one stock after the other with so much strength and confidence that we think the market is good for a turn soon. The weakness this afternoon was attended by reports that a million dollar loan was being sold out, but this, no doubt, is only Wall street gossip. Money was a little easier, and we think rates will settle down to lower figures, as the demand from the West will have subsided, and a great deal of money has been attracted to Wall street by the higher rates. The bureau of statistics of the treasury department gives the value of exports from the United States for February. They place the figures at $12,000,000, showing a decrease of over $10,000,000 from last year. In eight months our exports show a falling off of very nearly $79,000,000; our imports on the other hand show an increase of about $26,000,000 since the 1st of January.

The *Post* says: The conclusion is irresistible that the latest deal in Sugar has proved a colossal failure, and that its backers, having had their losses offset, so far as might be, by a wholesale dumping out of the company's surplus into dividends let their whole burden drop. It is not probable that the usual inside manipulators contemplated any such tremendous overturn; but it is hardly necessary to point out that the character of the recent break in Sugar is a proper sequel to the methods familiarly exhibited on its advance.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 419,000 shares, including Atchison, 4,800; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 7,300; Chicago Gas, 5,900; Cotton Oil, 3,700; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 52,500; Delaware & Hudson, 3,700; Distilling, 10,200; Erie, 3,000; General Electric, 3,800; Louisville & Nashville, 3,600; Manhattan, 4,500; Missouri Pacific, 21,900; New England, 37,400; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,700; Reading, 23,800; Rock Island, 7,000; St. Paul, 28,700; Sugar, 117,300; Union Pacific, 10,000; Western Union, 21,200.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	31¾	32	31½	31⅞
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	46½	47¾	46½	47
do. preferred	....	....	....	79
Am. Sugar Refining Co	96	98¼	92½	97⅛
do. preferred	95¼	96¼	94	95½
Baltimore & Ohio	91	91	91	91
Canada Southern	54	54	53¾	53¾
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	83¼
Chi. Gas Trust Rcts	87¼	87¼	86½	86¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93⅞	94¼	93¼	93¼
Col., Hock. Val. & T.	26	26½	25	25¼
Consolidated Gas	123	124	123	122½
C., C., C. & St. L.	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	141	141	138⅞	138⅞
Delaware & Hudson	125	126	125	125¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co.	31	31⅛	30¼	30¾
Erie	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
do. preferred	47	47	47	46¾
General Electric Co	101¼	102¾	101¼	101⅞
Illinois Central	98¼	98⅛	98¾	98
Lake Shore & M. So	125¼	125½	124⅛	124⅜
Lake Erie & Western	21½	21½	21¼	21½
do. preferred	....	....	....	75
Louisville & Nashville	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
Michigan Central	104½	104½	104½	104
Man. Con	158	161½	157	160
Missouri Pacific	53½	53½	48	49¼
National Lead Co	36½	37½	36	37⅛
do. preferred	80	80	78½	79
New York Central	108	108	105½	105⅝
National Cordage Co	58½	59	58¼	58¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	106
N. Y. & N. E.	24⅛	24⅛	21⅛	22⅜
New Jersey Central	116	116½	115¼	115½
N. & W. pref	31	31	31	30½
Northwest	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
Northern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½
do. preferred	39	39	38⅝	38⅝
North American Co	9	9	8⅞	8¾
Omaha	51¾	51¾	51	51
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	23½
Pullman Car Co	193	193	192	190
P., C., C. & St. L. pref	57	57	57	56
Reading	23	23½	23	23⅛
Rich. & W. P. T.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
Rock Island	82⅛	82⅛	81⅜	81¼
St. Paul	76⅛	76⅛	75⅜	75⅝
do. preferred	123	123	123	123
Silver Bullion ctfs	....	....	....	83¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26½	26¾	26	26¾
Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	8⅞
T., A. A. & N. M.	38¾	38¾	38	38½
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜
Wabash	11	11	10⅞	10
do. preferred	22½	22½	21½	21⅝
West. Union Tel	94	94½	92⅞	92⅞
Wheeling & L. E.	17	17	17	16
do. preferred	58	58	57	56
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	12
U. S. Rubber Co	42	42	42	41¾

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 15.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 31⅝; American Sugar, 97; do. preferred, 95¾; Bay State Gas, 15; Bell Telephone, 203; Boston & Albany, 216; Boston & Maine, 172; Boston & Maine preferred, 143; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 93½; Fitchburg Railroad preferred, 92; General Electric, 102; Illinois Steel, 32½; Mexican Central, 100; New York & New England, 22½; Old Colony, 200; Oregon Short Line, 18; Rubber, 41; San Diego, 10; Union Pacific, 35⅞; West End, 17¾; West End preferred, 85; Westinghouse Electric, 34½; Westinghouse Electric preferred, 47½; Wisconsin Central, 11½. Atchison 2s, 53; Atchison 4s, 81¾; New England 6s, 110; General Electric 5s, 96½; Wisconsin Central 1s, 87 bid; Allouez Mining Company, ¾; Atlantic, 9½; Boston & Montana, 51½; Butte & Boston, 10 3-8; Calumet & Hecla, 305; Centennial, 8½; Franklin, 12½; Kearsarge, 9½; Osceola, 35½; Quincy, 132; Sante Fe Copper, 5; Tamarack, 160.

LIGHT TRADING ON 'CHANGE.

But Fifteen Shares of Stock Change Hands.

BANK SHARES ADVANCE SLIGHTLY.

Transactions Confined Wholly to the Natural Gas Group.

AIR BRAKE HIGHER ON ITS DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1893.

The trading on the local stock market today was very narrow, perhaps the smallest day's business in the history of the exchange. The total of the day's trading was only 15 shares of stock, five being sold on the first call, and 10 on the after call subsequent to the final board. On the second and third boards not a transaction was made, and but for the two trades mentioned the record of the day on the local exchange would have been a whitewash. There was no slump in values and some shares made an advance. While the trading was extremely narrow, a portion of the general list was moderately active, and the range of quotations was wider than usual. In the bank list, Bank of Pittsburgh advanced to 100½, and Commercial National bank was quoted at 98½, also an advance, while Odd Fellows and Masonic were both firm at recent quotations. In the natural gas group occurred the only trading of the day. Peoples Pipeage sold at 15 to the extent of 5 shares, and closed at 14⅞ bid. Philadelphia company was steady until the last call when it weakened slightly and closed below yesterday, at 21¾ bid, 21⅞ asked. The demand for Philadelphia was not large or urgent. Wheeling Natural Gas was the strongest member of the group on the final board and sold at 22, an advance of $1 as against the first sale yesterday. There is quite a demand for the stock, presumably on the excellent character of the company's oil property. The company's oil well on the George heirs property did not make 100 barrels an hour as reported yesterday, as it was not drilled in until to-day, and is only good for about 20 barrels an hour. The good features of the strike is that the well is located in advance of development, and will make additional acreage of the Wheeling company valuable. There was no change in the balance of the gas group.

There was some demand for the street railway tractions, but no transaction. Central traction closed higher and Birmingham was stronger. It is stated on reliable authority that the recent prominent seller in the latter is now out of the market, and as soon as the street feels assured that this is a fact a sharp upward movement in the stock is not improbable. Duquesne traction was stronger, and after the last call 30 was bid for 15 shares. Second avenue stock advanced to 49½c bid, and Pleasant Valley closed ¼c higher.

At the second board Westinghouse Air Brake was bid up $2 per share to 138½ on a report that the directors had just declared 5 per cent quarterly and 5 per cent extra, or 10 per cent in all, which report was subsequently confirmed. These dividends mean a distribution of $500,000 to stockholders, which will be duly appreciated in the present condition of affairs.

The Philadelphia mint now holds the largest amount of bar silver ever stored in any one place in the United States. The amount is 110,000,000 ounces, or fully enough, with the usual alloy, to make no less than 150,000,000 silver dollars. The vaultage of the mint is said to be unexcelled in this country, yet the steel-walled treasure holders are filled to overflowing and the bullion is being received from the government at the rate of 3,800,000 ounces a month. Besides this amount there are sealed in the separate vaults $50,000,000 in coined silver. The seal on the door has not been broken for two years. It has been found necessary to construct a new vault to hold 20,000,000 ounces.

The treasury situation continues to improve, and henceforward the department will accept only the more advantageous offers of gold in exchange for small notes. Such gold must be deposited at the nearest sub-treasury. This is in order to avoid express charges in sending money to pay for the gold. There is now no reason to apprehend an extra session of congress, as it is conceded that no repeal of the silver purchase act could be passed at an extra session. There is no intention either to make any bond issue, although it will be done if necessary. The danger of the gold and silver question was so vastly exaggerated that it has already dwindled into comparative insignificance under calm reflection.

A street sale of Pleasant Valley was reported at 23⅝ at which price it is moderately offered on the exchange.

In Boston Westinghouse Electric first preferred was quoted at 47@48, and the second preferred at 34@35.

Local bank shares are in better demand than bonds. The banks must be making big money these days.

Duquesne traction 5s were quoted at 98½ @99, and Birmingham traction 5s at 98½ bid.

Local traders complain that the market has not been so narrow for months as it is at present. It is a difficult matter to scalp even an eighth on the most active shares.

The stockholders of the Westmoreland and Cambria Natural Gas Company elected the following directors for the ensuing year: H. Darlington, Joshua Rhodes, J. M. Guffey, A. W. Mellon, Cyrus Elder and James McMillen. The directors organized by electing H. Darlington president, A. W. Mellon treasurer, and R. McKenzie secretary.

Bonds closed as follows: Duquesne traction 5s, 98 bid, 99½ asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 99 bid.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

5 shares Peoples Pipeage 15

SECOND CALL.

No sales.

THIRD CALL.

No sales.

AFTER CALL.

10 shares Wheeling gas 22

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Arsenal bank	78	....
Bank of Pittsburgh	100½	....
Commercial National bank	98½	....
Fourth National Bank	125	....
German National bank	305	....
Iron & Glass Savings bank	157	....
Masonic bank	72	....
Mer. and Man. National bank	....	77
Mechanics National bank	112½	116
Odd Fellows Savings bank	75	80
Peoples Sav. Bank of Pitts	150	....
Real Estate savings bank, lim	140	....
Second National bank	295	....
Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.	105	....
Allemannia Insurance Co	....	47
Armenia	....	70
Citizens Insurance Co	32	35
Peoples Insurance Co	25	30
Western Insurance Co	30	34
Southside Gas Co. (Illum.)	....	26
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	10	10½
Peoples Nat. Gas and Ppg. Co.	14⅞	....
Philadelphia Co	21¾	21⅞
Wheeling Gas Co	21½	22
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co	5	13
Central traction	28½	29
Citizens traction	63¾	64¾
Pittsburgh traction	55⅛	....
Pleasant Valley	23¼	23½
Second avenue	49½	....
Birmingham traction	24½	24⅜
Duquesne traction	29⅞	30
N. Y. & Cleveland Gas Coal Co	51	....
La Noria Mining Co	10c	....
Luster Mining Co	8½	9½
Allegheny County Elec. Light	....	70
East End Elec. Light	....	33
Monongahela Water Co	30	....
Union Switch & Signal Co	18½	19
do. pref	....	38¾
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	138½	140
Westinghouse Brake Co. Lim	....	105
U. S. Glass Co., common	....	53½
do. pref	110¼	115

MONETARY.

The local money market is steady, and there is a fair demand from merchants and manufacturers at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,165,900 35
Yesterday's balances	245,130 99
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,353,768 34
Balances	527,178 46

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money on call easier at 12 to 3 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 84@4 84¼ for 60-days and $4 86@4 86¼ for demand.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Clearings, $131,474,849; balances, $4,621,988.

BOSTON, March 15.—Clearings, $16,952,571; balances, $2,036,203. Money 6 per cent. Exchange on New York 12½c discount to par.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Clearings, $11,470,417; balances, $1,610,645. Money 4½ per cent.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Bank clearings today, $16,958,607. New York exchange sold at par. Sterling exchange slow; 60-day bills, $4 84¾; demand, $4 86¾. Money firm at 6@7 per cent.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Clearings, $1,932,549; balances: $497,759.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Clearings, $3,905,312; balances, $506,885. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York 90c premium.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—New York exchange selling at $1.50. Clearings, $398,150; balances, $87,505.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Clearings, $1,662,753. New York exchange—Commercial 75c for $1,000 premium; bank $1 50 per $1,000 premium.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, March 15.—Closing consols for money, 98⅝; do. account, 98⅝; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 27⅜; Canadian Pacific, 86⅝; Erie, 21⅞; do. seconds, 102; Illinois Central, 101¼; Mexican ordinary, 21⅝; St. Paul common, 72⅝; New York Central, 111; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 12⅛. Money, 2@2½ per cent. Bar silver, 38 3-16d. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅞ per cent, and for three months', 1¾ per cent.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Fluctuates and Closes Higher, Oats in Moderate Demand While Pork, Lard and Ribs Advance.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Clique brokers made their appearance to-day when the wheat market was weakest, and Eggleston in person bought perhaps 500,000 bushels, while Cudahy, Boyden, Parker and Mills also picked up what they could. For a time Pardridge, Baldwin, Linn, Schwartz-Dupee and Seaverns met the demand with free offerings, but the weather conditions and the attitude of the clique gradually developed a decidedly bullish sentiment, and the shorts showed a growing desire to cover, and there was some investment buying. May was stronger than July and while it sold at 3 premium at the start it advanced to 3⅞ over yesterday the disposition was to sell May and buy July, while to-day there has been liberal buying of May, with July to some extent neglected.

The Northwest was a large buyer of May to-day. There is no doubt but that the persistent talk of the bull clique has caused a general feeling of alarm among shorts and caused general covering, especially as the situation has been made more bullish by the unfavorable weather conditions and the steady stream of crop-damage dispatches. After the rally the market was nervous to the close, moving back and forth, but within narrow limits. A fair volume of business was transacted, particularly early in the day. The opening was ⅛@¼c lower for May, and prices declined ¼c more, then after several fluctuations advanced 1⅛c, receded ⅜c, and the closing was about ¼c higher than yesterday.

Corn was rather weak early in sympathy with wheat, but later on the upward turn in that cereal and the small estimate of corn for to-morrow there was an improvement of nearly ⅜c, but it lost a fraction, closing at last night's figures.

There was a moderate trade in oats and a lower range of prices, a decline of ⅜c being recorded early, but was followed by a reaction that carried prices back to the opening; and the close was steady at about the same as yesterday for May and June and ⅛c better for September.

Hog products opened weak and lower on the receipts of hogs being about 4,000 over the estimates. With the commission houses executing some orders to sell, the market broke slightly, and then, in the absence of offerings, reacted to a point above the opening figures. The volume of trading was light. A pronounced disposition on the part of the "shorts" to cover, sent the market up above the final figures of yesterday, and a steady feeling was noticeable up to the close, pork leaving off 17½c higher than last night, lard 27½c and ribs 5c.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 72¾@73c; No. 3 spring wheat, f. o. b., 54@71c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73c; No. 2 corn, 41⅛c; No. 2 oats, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 35@35c; No. 3 white, 34½c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 40@54c; No. 4, f. o. b., 33@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 26½; prime timothy seed, $4 28; mess pork, per barrel, $17 30 @17 35; lard, per 100 lb, $12 00@12 02½; short ribs sides (loose), $10 17½@10 20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 62½@9 65; short clear sides (boxed), $10 50@10 55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 17; sugars, unchanged, No. 3 corn, 39c.

Receipts—Flour, 26,000 barrels; wheat, 146,000 bushels; corn, 120,000 bushels; oats, 164,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 66,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 40,000 barrels; wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 102,000 bushels; oats, 205,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 31,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creamery, 20@27c; dairy, 20@25½c. Eggs lower; strictly fresh, 15¾@16c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Mar 14
WHEAT—					
March	......	......	......	72¾	72¾
May	75¾	76⅝	75½	76¼	76
July	72⅞	73	72½	72¾	72¾
CORN—					
March	......	......	......	41⅜	41⅜
May	43⅝	43⅞	43⅜	43¾	43¾
July	44⅛	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44½
OATS—					
March	......	......	......	30⅜	30½
May	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
June	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32⅝
July	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32¼
PORK—					
March	......	......	......	17 25	17 07
May	17 30	17 55	17 17	17 52	17 37
July	17 27	17 45	17 22	17 45	17 37
Sept	17 20	17 52	17 20	17 52	17 40
LARD—					
March	......	......	......	11 95	11 80
May	11 92	12 10	11 87	12 10	11 95
July	10 95	11 27	10 90	11 27	11 00
Sept	10 80	11 12	10 75	11 12	10 90
S. RIBS—					
March	......	......	......	10 05	10 00
May	10 10	10 20	10 05	10 20	10 15
July	9 55	9 90	9 55	9 90	9 60

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 267 cars; corn, 117 cars; oats, 91 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 90 cars; oats, 80 cars.

REAL ESTATE.

Messrs. Piper & Clark placed a mortgage of $3,000 for three years at 6 per cent on improved property on Clark street, Eighth ward, city.

Black & Baird sold to L. T. Yoder for E. E. Clark, property No. 137 Second avenue, being lot 22½ by 80 feet, with old brick building thereon for $20,000.

John F. Sweeny sold to George Hoffman of Noblestown, for a well-known East End drug firm 4 lots at Sheridan station, opposite Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis depot, being lots numbers 18, 19, 20 and 21 in the Wood, Harmon & Co.'s plan. The price, which was spot cash, is not given.

Peter Shields sold a house in Greenfield, Twenty-third ward, city, to B. L. Davis, being located on Coleman street, and containing six rooms, with modern improvements; lot 30x90 feet. Consideration, $3,100.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 53½@53⅝; Reading, 11⅝@11 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 46⅞@47, ex-dividend; Lehigh Navigation, 51@52; Philadelphia & Erie, 28; Northern Pacific common, 15¼@15⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 38¾@38⅞; Metropolitan Traction, 134 sales.

The City Did Win.

Controller Morrow said yesterday he wished to correct a statement which had been made by the papers, when they said that the decision in the railway bond suit was against the city. He said: "I suppose they were led into the latter by the order of the court compelling the city to pay $28, which debt we acknowledge—never denied. But by the decision Pittsburgh is in $80,000, or $4,000 a year interest on the bonds for 20 years." As the controller, by the merest accident, discovered a section of law exonerating the city from this obligation, he is much elated over the matter.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Coffee—Options opened unchanged to 10 points down, closed barely steady 5 down to 10 points up; sales, 42,000 bags, including March, 16.80@16.90c; April, 16.60@16.65c; May, 16.40@16.50c; June, 16.30@16.35c; July, 16.20@16.40c; August, 16.20@16.25c; September, 16.15c; October, 16.10@16.20c; December, 15.90@15.95c; spot Rio steady and quiet; No. 7, 17⅝c. Sugar steady; refined dull but steady.

YOU should keep Salvation Oil on hand; it will cure all aches and pains. Price 25 cts.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Cold Snap Has a Hardening Tendency in Eggs.

SUGAR STRONGER AND IS ADVANCED.

But Little Corn in New England and in Europe.

HENRY PHIPPS BUYS CHICAGO PROPERTY

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1893.

The local mercantile trade is fairly active, and a good volume of business is being transacted in many lines. The produce trade is fair, but the cold snap this morning has not been effective in enlarging business. This cold wave has resulted in a hardening tendency in eggs, and a temporary advance would not come unexpected. It is also thought that the country people are holding their eggs in expectation of receiving higher prices about Easter. Butter is unchanged, and prices are steady on a fair demand. Potatoes, apples, poultry, cabbage and country produce generally is fairly firm, and no material change in prices is expected at present.

In the grocery line sugar has again been advanced fractionally, following closely upon Eastern advances. Coffee is steady and the demand is good, while most staple groceries are firm.

"The corn situation," said H. H. Peters, "is just this: There is practically none east of Chicago, and if you continue on across the water you will find it scarcer still. There is less American corn in Europe to-day than in many years. When navigation opens, in fact when any sort of transportation opens, we will do a good business with the East. In fact, there is a good demand for corn now which we cannot move. New England will pay good prices and furnish us with a profitable trade as soon as we are in position to avail ourselves of it. On the other hand I anticipate small receipts from the country. The movement now is not large, but we are rapidly reaching the season of bad roads when the farmer could not deliver corn if he wanted to. With the heavy snowfall, etc., we have had it is likely, too, that country roads will be worse this year than usual."

John Cudahy came very near making that purchase of real estate at the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, which was finally closed by Phipps, Carnegie's partner. Cudahy wanted to pay all cash, about $800,000. That was one of the reasons for a hitch in his negotiations. He was taken through both the buildings and figured on the revenue very closely with his architect.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

Sales on the Pittsburgh Grain and Flour Exchange were as follows: 1 car sample oats, 39½c spot; 1 car No. 2 yellow shelled corn, five days, 47c; 1 car feeding prairie hay, five days, $9 50.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 75@76c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47@48c; high mixed do., 46½@47c; mixed do., 44@45c; No. 2 yellow ear, 50@51c; high mixed, 48@49c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39@40½c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; extra No. 3 white, 37½@38c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—New No. 1, 67@68c; No. 2 western, 64@65c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 65@4 85; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25, clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 10.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $17 00@17 75 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $19 00@20 00; No. 2 do., $18 00@19 00; brown middlings, $17 50@18 00; fancy sacked white middlings, $20 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 50@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 25@14 50; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 75; clover hay, $13 00@13 50; mixed clover and timothy, $13 00@14 00; loose, from country wagons, $17 50@19 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $8 00@8 50.

STRAW—Oats, $8 00@8 50; wheat, $6 50@7 00; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 20@2 25 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 10@2 20; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 30@31c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@23c; choice to fancy country rolls, 22@25c; medium to good do., 16@20c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12½c; Ohio, fall make, 11½@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 16@16½c; Ohio Swiss, 15½@16c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 13@14c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 16½@17c, in boxes 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 22@22½c, in boxes 24½@25c; California peaches, in bags, 14½@15½c, in boxes 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 10½@11c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 17@18c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 30@35c; pheasants, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, 90@95c from store, on track, 85c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 50@4 75; New Bermudas, $8 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 17@18c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 55@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 50@2 75; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONION SETS—Southern, $5 00@5 50; Erie, $5 50@6 00; white, $6 50@7 00; top sets, $1 75@2 00; yellow danvers, $3 50@3 75; Spanish, per crate, $1 65@1 75; Havana, $3 00@3 25 per box.

VEGETABLES—New California cabbage, 3½c per lb; German seed cabbage, 3¼@4c per lb; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50@4 00, flour barrels $2 75@3 00; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; radishes, 35c per dozen; onions, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, $2 00 per dozen; lettuce, $1 00@1 15 per dozen; new tomatoes, per box, $2 75@3 00, per hamper $3 00@3 50; beets, 75c per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90 per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 5@6c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4¼@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅝c; standard granulated, 4 81-100c; granulated in bags, 4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4¾c; soft A, 4 56-100@4⅝c; yellow, 4⅛@4¼c; molasses sugar, 3⅛@3¾c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3-20c; fancy packages, 28@33c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 35½@36c; Java, 36½@37½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30½c; Santos, 28@28½c; Rio, 22@28½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32½@33½c; Java, 34@35c; Rio, 20@21c; Maracaibo, 26½@27½c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 6@6¼c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 25@26c; choice to fancy sugar, 29@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; choice, 36c; centrifugals, 28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6c per gallon; Ohio test, 6⅛c; headlight, 150°, 6¾c; water white, 7¼c; elaine, 13¼c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 70@74c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $1 75; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 7c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9½@10½c; currants, 4⅝@4¾c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9½@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; cherries, Newark, 2-lb, $1 80; 2½ lb, $2 70; corn, fine quality, $1 40; Onondaga cream, $1 35; pond lily, $1 00; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; peaches, California, $2 20@2 50; acorn, $2 40; yellow, $1 60@1 75; pie, $1 25; pears, $1 25@2 15; peas, soaked, 68c; marrowfat, $1 00@1 25; early June, $1 20@1 50; French 100 cans in case, $15 00@18 50, or $1 90@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 50@2 50; plums, 2½ lb, $1 65@1 80; pumpkin, 3-lb, 70@75c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; strawberries, 2-lb, $1 15; succotash, 2-lb, $1 45; tomatoes, $1 17@1 25; lobsters, $1 90@2 20; mackeral, 1-lb, 95c@$1 20; oysters, 95@$1 75; salmon, $1 45@1 75; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 50; domestic, 52c@$1 00; chipped beef, $2 20@2 30; corned beef, 14-lb, $13 00; 2-lb, $2 00; 1-lb, $1 25; deviled ham, $1 25@1 80; roast beef, 2lb, $2 00; sausage, $1 35@1 80; English potted meats, chicken, turkey, duck, ham, tongue, anchovy, bloater, sardine, foie-gras, each per doz, $1 65; canned soups, Franco-American, $3 40@3 65; Van Camp's Royal, $2 50 per doz.

FISH—Mackerel No. 2, large barrels, $19 00; halves, $9 82; quarters, $5 07; kits, $1 75; herring, barrels, $5 60; halves, $3 20; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $13 75; halves, $7 50; Holland herring, white hoop, barrels, $8 50; do. keg, 70c. Fresh water, lake herring, one-fourth barrels, $1 75; pails, 80c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 00; one-fourth barrels, $2 75; pails, $1 30. Bloaters, 85c per box; boneless herring, $1 35 per dozen.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 14¾c; do., medium, 15c; do., small, 15¼c; trimmed hams, 15¼c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14¾c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef in sets, 12½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15½c; dried beef, flats, 11½c; California hams, 12½c; bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 11c; bellies, 12¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 13c; half barrels, 120 lb, 13¼c; tubs, 60 lb, 13⅜c; buckets, 20 lb, 13⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 13¼; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 13¾c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅞c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 14c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 13c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350-lb, 9¼c; half barrels, 9⅜c; tubs, 9⅞c; buckets, 10⅛c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 9¾c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in case, 10¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 10⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 10½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—MARCH 15.—Flour—Receipts, 25,324 packages; exports, 9,722 barrels, 3,096 sacks; sales, 27,400 packages; market more active and generally steady; winter wheat, low grades, $1 10@2 55; do. fair to fancy, $2 55@3 65; do. patents, $3 85@4 25; Minnesota clear, $2 50@3 50; do. straights, $3 60@4 00; do. patents, $4 25@5 00. Cornmeal steady but dull. Barley quiet and firm; western, 60@80c. Barley malt dull but steady; western, 60@85c. Wheat—Receipts, 19,375 bushels; exports, 15,584 bushels; sales, 5,080,000 bushels futures, 120,000 bushels spot; spot market moderately active for export; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 75⅝c; afloat, 75½c; f. o. b., 75@76⅜c; No. 1 northern, 81⅛c; No. 1 hard, 85½c; No. 2 northern, 80⅛c; options were fairly active and irregular; No. 2 red, May 75⅞@76½c, closing at 76⅜c; June, 76⅝@77⅛c, closing at 77c; July, 77⅛@78⅛c, closing at 77⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 37,600 bushels; exports, 2,900 bushels, sales, 355,000 bushels futures, 70,000 bushels spot; spots easier and moderately active, closing steady; No. 2, 52¾@53c in elevator, 53¾@54c afloat; ungraded mixed, 52@54½c; steamer mixed, 52@53c; No. 3, 51@51½c; options were dull, opening weak at ⅛c decline with wheat and on the increase east of the Rockies, advanced 1⅛@1⅜c with the West, and closed firm and unchanged to ⅛c down; April, 51⅛@51⅜c, closing at 51⅜c; May, 50⅜@51⅜c, closing at 50⅞c; July, 50⅞@50⅞c, closing at 50⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 48,500 bushels; sales, 110,000 bushels futures, 73,000 bushels spot; spots dull, lower and heavy; options dull and weaker; May, 37⅛@37⅜c; closing at 37⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 43@43⅛c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½@42c; No. 3, 38c; No. 3 white, 42@43c; mixed western, 39@41c; white do., 42@50c. Hay in fair demand and firm. Hops quiet and easy; State, common to choice, 19@22c; Pacific coast, 19@22c. Hides in fair demand and firm. Cut meats quiet and weak; middles dull and weak. Lard in better demand and firmer. Western steam closed at $12 30; sales none; option sales, 2,250 tierces; March, $12 65, closing at $12 25; May, $12 05, closing at $12 25; July, $11 45; September, $10 85@11 10, closing at $11 25. Pork quiet and steady. Butter in fair demand and steady. Cheese dull. Eggs active and firmer; receipts, 11,755 packages; western, fresh, 17c. Tallow steady; cotton seed oil quiet and steady; yellow, 56@57c. Rosin steady; strained common to good, $1 40@1 45.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 15.—Flour weak and unsettled. Wheat dull and featureless; No. 2 red, March, 73@73½c; April, 73½@73¾c; May, 75¼@75⅜c; June, 76⅛@76⅜c. Corn—Options firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, March, 49½@49⅝c; April, 49⅜@49½c; May, 49⅝@49⅞c; June, 49⅝@49⅞c. Oats—Market for car lots of white oats firm and ½c higher under lighter offerings, but mixed continued dull and weak; futures neglected and nominal; No. 2 white, March, 41@41¼c; April, May and June, 40¾@41c. Butter firm and in fair demand; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 28@28½c. Eggs quiet and easier; Pennsylvania 1sts, 17½c.

MINNEAPOLIS—MARCH 15.—There was a fair trade all day with considerable selling. The cash market was a trifle stronger than for two days. No. 1 northern sold at 62c and above. No. 2 northern sales were on a range of 58@60½c. Receipts of wheat here were 117 cars and at Duluth and Superior 92 cars. Close: March opened at 61c; highest, 61⅞c; lowest, 61c; closed at 61⅛c; May opened at 63⅞c; highest, 64¼c; lowest, 63½c; closed at 63⅝c; July opened at 66¼@66⅜c; highest, 66⅜c; lowest, 65⅞c; closed at 65⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 northern, 62c; No. 2 northern, 49c.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 15.—Sugar quiet; fully fair to prime, 3 3-16@3 5-16c; fair to good fair, 2⅞@3⅛c; common to good common, 2¾@2 15-16c; centrifugal, off white, 4⅜c; choice yellow clarified, 4 1-16@4 3-16c; prime do., 3 15-16@4c; off do., 3½@3¾c; seconds, 2¼@3½c. Molasses strong; centrifugal, choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 15@16c; fair to good fair, 9½c; inferior to good common, 7@8c.

BUFFALO—MARCH 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 76c; No. 2 northern, 74½c; winter easy; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 1 white, 73½c.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 15.—Wheat opened ⅜c higher, but later declined ⅜@¾c; another rise took prices up; May, 80½c; July, 69c. Corn opened ⅜@½c lower, then recovered, but dropped again and closed ⅛@¼c under yesterday; cash, 37½c; May, 39⅝c; July, 40⅝c. Oats dull; carlots, on track, 31½@32c; cash; May, 32⅝c. Rye steady at 50c. Barley steady; Minnesota, 58c. Bran quiet at 64@65c. Lead firm at $3 72½. Spelter better at $4 00. Eggs firmer at 14½c. Cottonmeal steady at $1 20. Whisky quiet at $1 17.

CINCINNATI—MARCH 15.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 69@70c. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56c. Pork firm and quiet at $17 75. Lard dull at $11 62½. Bulk meats quiet at $10 20½. Bacon steady at $11 50. Whisky in light demand; sales, 537 barrels at $1 17. Butter steady and higher; fancy Elgin creamery, 29c; Ohio, 23@25c; dairy, 19@20c. Eggs steady at 14½@15c.

DULUTH—MARCH 15.—July wheat was very active to-day there being large orders from the outside; May was in fair demand. Close: No. 1 hard and cash March, 64⅜c; July, 72⅛c; No. 1 northern, cash and March, 62½c; May 66⅝c; July, 69⅞@69¾c; No. 2 northern, cash, 56½c; rejected, 46⅝c. On track—No. 1 northern, 63c; No. 2 northern, 59c.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 15.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red May, 74c; June, 74½c. Corn quiet; mixed spot and March, 47⅜c; April, 47⅜c; May, 48⅜c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white western, 41c. Rye dull; No. 2, 62c. Butter firm; creamery, fancy, 29c. Eggs easy at 16@17c.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 15.—Wheat higher; No. 2 hard, 61½@62c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c. Corn ⅛c lower; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c; No. 2 white, 36c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Eggs unsettled at 13c.

TOLEDO—MARCH 15.—Wheat active and steady; No. 2 cash, 68¼c; May, 71c; July, 72⅜c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 42½c; May, 43½c; July, 44½c; No. 2, 42c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 56c. Cloverseed active and steady; prime cash, $8 10.

MILWAUKEE—MARCH 15.—Wheat steady; May, 65¼c; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 1 northern, 70c. Corn steady; No. 3, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 white, 33½@34c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 63c; sample, 36@61c. Rye dull.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 14.—The demand for wool has been rather quiet and the sales are mostly in small lots. Prices remain steady. Ohio fleeces are quoted at 29c for X, 30@31c for XX and 31@32c for XX and above XX. Michigan X held mostly at 28c; No 1 combing wools sell slowly at 36@37c; Ohio fine delaine at 33@33½c and Michigan fine delaine at 31@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Wool quiet, stocks light, prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 27@32c; pulled, 26c.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Wool—Receipts very light with an average demand for most desirable grades.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Pig iron quiet and steady; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper steady; lake, $11 80. Lead firm; domestic, $13 95. Tin firm; straits, $21 00 bid; $21 15 asked.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep Active and Higher, While Cattle and Hogs Are Slow.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 15.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 63 loads, against 54 loads last Monday. The market ruled slow on all grades at a slight decline from last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light; market slow at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 65@6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	5 35@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 75@5 15
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 60@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	4 30@4 60
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 75@43 0
Common, 700 to 900 lb	3 00@3 50
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 25@4 25
Common to good fat oxen	3 00@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 50@4 00
Common to good fat cows	2 50@4 25
Heifers 800 to 1,000 lb	3 00@4 25
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and spingers	20 00@40 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 18 double-deck loads. The market ruled slow and some grades were lower. The receipts Tuesday and to-day were light and the market was slow at Monday's prices as follows:

Philadelphia	$8 15@8 30
Mixed	8 00@8 10
Best Yorkers	7 50@7 80
Light Yorkers	7 00@7 40
Pigs	6 00@6 90
Roughs	6 00@7 25

Sheep—Receipts Monday were 15 double-deck loads. The market ruled active and 15c to 25c higher on best wethers, and 10c to 15c higher on prairie lambs, while other grades sheep and lambs were steady at quotations. Tuesday's receipts, 5 double-deck loads; market barely steady.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb wethers	$5 40@5 65
Good, 85 to 90 lb	5 00@5 25
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	4 25@4 75
Common, 65 to 70 lb	3 50@3 75
Culls	2 00@2 50
Lambs	4 50@6 50
Veal calves	5 00@6 50
Hay calves	3 00@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—39 head, 45,080 lb, at $4 65; 20 head, 25,890 lb, at $4 50; 19 head, 19,410 lb, at $4 35. Hogs—11 head, 2,480 lb, at $8 20; 16 head, 4,560 lb, at $8 10; 134 head 24,150 lb, at $8 00; 40 head, 5,740 lb, at $7 50; 44 head, 5,380 lb, at $7 25; 16 head, 2,730 lb, at $7 00; 129 head, 22,900 lb, at $7 40. Sheep—32 head, 2,470 lb, at $6 25; 59 head, 4,210 lb, at $5 70; 43 head, 3,100 lb, at $5 40; 185 head, 15,950 lb, at $5 25; 415 head, 9,350 lb, at $5 20; 61 head, 5,140 lb, at $5 10; 48 calves 5,030 lb, at $6 30.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—20 head, 25,550 lb, $4 50; 6 head, 5,690 lb, $4 25; 6 head, 5,380 lb, $4 10; 6 head, 5,830 lb, $4 10; 2 head, 1,850 lb, $4 25; 8 head, 7,400 lb, $3 75; 2 oxen, 2,810 lb, $3 90; 1 dry cow, 860 lb, $3 50; 3 head, 2,750 lb, $2 50. Bulls—1 head, 1,220 lb, $3 00; 1 head, 1,440 lb, $3 00; 1 head, 1,350 lb, $2 85. Veal calves—10 head, 1,220 lb, $6 95; 13 head, 1,660 lb, $6 60; fresh cows from $25 00 to $38 00 per head. Hogs—29 head, 6,850 lb, $8 30; 11 head, 2,830 lb, $8 20; 16 head, 2,910 lb, $8 00; 19 head, 2,780 lb, $7 25; 23 head, 3,040 lb, $7 50. Sheep—166 head, 16,730 lb, $5 70; 99 head, 8,280 lb, $4 90; 31 head, 1,920 lb, $4 05. Lambs—101 head, 7,620 lb, $5 75; 101 head, 8,420 lb, $5 65; 70 head, 4,850 lb, $5 30.

W. Holmes & Co.: Hogs—19 head, 2,690 lb, $7 65; 27 head, 4,520 lb, $7 80; 37 head, 7,490 lb, $8 10; 3 head, 810 lb, $6 50; 209 head, 24,830 lb, $7 40. Sheep—17 head, 1,430 lb, $5 25; 63 head, 5,070 lb, $6 15; 4 cows, $30 each; 5 cows and 3 calves, $157 50.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—17 head, 18,099 lb, $4 45; 25 head, 20,980 lb, $4 40; 15 head, 8,820 lb, $4 20; 20 head, 24,460 lb, $4 90. Hogs—6 head, 1,860 lb, $7 25; 19 head, 4,980 lb, $8 30; 21 head, 6,440 lb, $8 20; 15 head, 3,810 lb, $8 35. Sheep—68 head, 3,700 lb, $2 30; 92 sheep, 7,190 lb, $5 35; 16 head, 1,400 lb, $4 25; 96 head, 7,330 lb, $5 80; 24 head, 2,130 lb, $6 12½; 137 head, 9,010 lb, $4 25; 3 calves, 310 lb, $6 50.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—15 head, 10,410 lb, $4 40; 6 head, 8,590 lb, $5 55; 5 head, 5,470 lb, $4 75; 10 head, 11,840 lb, $5 15; 17 head, 19,580 lb, $5 00. Hogs—15 head, 2,650 lb, $7 75; 38 head, 8,860 lb, $7 95; 5 head, 810 lb, $7 70; 11 head, 2,480 lb, $8 20; 29 head, 4,380 lb, $7 60; 66 head, 13,980 lb, $8 30; 9 head, 1,226 lb, $7 60. Sheep—45 head, 2,640 lb, $5 25; 103 head, 9,150 lb, $6 25; 12 head, 760 lb, $3 00; 67 head, 4,500 lb, $5 40; 36 head, 2,320 lb, $5 40; 170 head, 14,380 lb, $6 00; 12 calves, 1,420 lb, $6 75; 12 do., 1,330 lb, $6 40.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—16 head, 23,070 lb, $5 40; 12 head, 16,250 lb, $5 45; 15 head, 20,120 lb, $5 10; 13 head, 17,980 lb, $5 40; 17 head, 21,550 lb, $4 90; 22 head, 21,090 lb, $4 30; 20 head, 23,260 lb, $4 75; 13 head, 15,320 lb, $4 75. Hogs—4 head, 920 lb, $8 10; 6 head, 1,590 lb, $8 40; 10 head, 2,240 lb, $8 40; 39 head, 8,000 lb, $8 30; 23 head, 4,430 lb, $7 90; 3 head, 620 lb, $7 35. Sheep—185 head, 14,200 lb, $5 35; 6 head, 760 lb, $5 50; 13 head, 1,360 lb, $5 65; 79 head, 6,570 lb, $4 95; 117 head, 9,900 lb, $4 50; 6 calves, 540 lb, $5 65; 6 head, 690 lb, $5 65.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—8 head, 8,630 lb, $4 10; 4 head, 4,360 lb, $4 30; 8 oxen, 10,500 lb, $5 65; 6 head, 5,830 lb, $4 60; 7 head, 5,940 lb, $4 55; 8 head, 10,540 lb, $5 25; 6 head, 2,470 lb, $3 25; 8 head, 12,310 lb, $4 75. Hogs—21 head, 3,540 lb, $7 75; 19 head, 2,220 lb, $7 25; 56 head, 7,420 lb, $7 70; 34 head, 6,380 lb, $7 90; 7 head, 1,610, $7 10; 70 head, 14,840 lb, $8 15; 2 head, 880 lb, $6 00. Sheep—50 head, 2,480 lb, $5 60; 38 head, 2,510 lb, $3 20; 26 head, 1,625 lb, $6 00; 168 head, 13,198 lb, $4 75; 14 head, 1,000 lb, $3 90; 22 calves, 3,480 lb, $6 00; 3 calves, 250 lb, $4 00.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—1 head, 1,380 lb, $5 00; 4 head, 6,550 lb, $5 75; 2 head, 2,800 lb, $3 50; 2 head, 2,160 lb, $3 10; 2 cows, 1,690 lb, $2 75; 1 bull, 1,940 lb, $3 75. Hogs—12 head, 2,070 lb, $7 00; 40 head, 6,550 lb, $7 90; 40 head, 6,610 lb, $7 90; 2 head, 250 lb, $6 00; 9 head, 1,490 lb, $7 50; 69 head, 11,110 lb, $7 95; 5 head, 930 lb, $7 00; 10 head, 1,250 lb, $7 25; 79 head, 14,280 lb, $8 00; 5 calves, 520 lb, $6 00; 35 sheep, 2,650 lb, $5 25.

Herrs Island.

There was a fair attendance of buyers at the market this morning and grades of stock moved out easily, the demand being good for tops. The number of cattle was about the usual average and most of them of the middle and common grades. There were some very good Ohio hogs in the pens, and they sold readily at quotations. There were not many fine sheep in the market, and the lambs and calves offered consisted chiefly of the ordinary grades.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 00@6 25; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 50@5 75; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 15@5 00; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $4 25@4 75; common, $2 90@3 75; bulls, $1 50@3 50; dry fat cows, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows, $20 to $40 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were light and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $8 00@8 50; do. 200 lb up, $7 90@8 00; common, $7 65@7 85; rough, $7 40@7 70.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $4 50@5 00; medium do., $3 50@4 00; common, $2 00@2 50.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $4 50@5 00; spring lambs, $6 00@6 50; common do., $2 75@4 50.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 00@6 50; common heavy do., $2 50@3 75.

There were 24 cars for sale and 68 loads sent through.

[By Associated Press.]

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market for steers and cows steady to strong; stockers weak; Texas cattle dull and weak. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3 90@5 40; Texas and Indian steers, $3 00@3 90; cows and heifers, $1 75@4 00; stockers and feeders, $3 10@4 45.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market dull, opening 5@10c and closing 10@15c lower; all grades, $5 50@5 75; bulk, $7 20@7 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market was 10c lower. Representative sales—Muttons, $4 40.

CHICAGO—MARCH 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market, good demand and steady; good to choice steers, $5 15@5 75; no extra on sale; others, $4 65@4 95; stockers, $3 40@3 85; feeders, $4 25@4 50; cows and heifers, $3 15@4 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market slow and irregularly lower; mixed $7 25@7 50; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7 60@7 70; light, $6 90@7 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments 500 head; market steady; ewes, $4 25@4 75; mixed, $4 80@5 10; wethers, $5 00@5 50; westerns, $5 10@5 35; Texans, $4 55; lambs, $4 50@6 25.

BUFFALO—MARCH 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 131 cars through, 1½ cars sale; market fairly active and stronger for the few on sale; sales, 1,035-lb steers at $4 25; fat cows, $3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2 cars through, 40 cars sale; market opened fairly active and firm for lambs; sheep of good quality stronger; sales, good lambs, $6 00; choice wethers, $5 40; fair sheep, $4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 26 loads through, 11 loads sale; market dull and lower for medium and heavy gra[...] steady; sales, [...] pigs, common [...] cornfed, $6 75@7 [...]

CINCINNATI—MA[...] at $6 50@7 80; recei[...] ments, 3700 head.

Cattle steady at $2 25[...] head; shipments, 230 hea[...]

Sheep firm at $3 00@5 [...] head; shipments, none; la[...] $4 50@6 50.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 15—Cattle [...] head; shipments, 3,000 head; mar[...] to strong; fair to pretty good nati[...] $3 00@4 50; fed Texas steers, $3 25@[...]

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; ship[...] 2,000 head; market 10@15c lower; he[...] $7 40@7 50; packing, $7 00@7 40; light, $7 [...] 7 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market strong; prices range from $3 00 to $5 35, the latter for choice muttons.

NEW YORK—MARCH 15.—Beeves—Receipts of beeves were 931 head, including 26 cars for export, 30 cars for the market and 21 cars direct to slaughterers. The trading ruled dull for all grades at Monday's closing prices and five cars remained unsold. Poorest to best native steers sold at $4 30@5 65 per 100 lb; bulls and dry cows at $1 90@4 40; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb for native sides. Latest cable from London quotes American steers firm at 10@11½c lb; dressed weight and American refrigerator beef steady at scant 9½c per lb. Shipments to-day, 416 beeves and 5,532 quarters of beef; to-morrow 293 beeves and 50 sheep; receipts of calves were 808 head; market steady and unchanged; veals sold at $5 00@5 80 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of sheep and lambs, including 20 cars direct, were 8,440 head. The trading was active and values very firm. Sheep sold at $4 50@6 25 per 100 lb; lambs at $6 60@6 75; dressed mutton steady at 8@9½c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 8½@10c.

Receipts of hogs were 4,425 head, including 2 cars for sale; market firm at $7 70@8 30 per 100 lb.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 10.—Beef cattle market slow and values ⅛@⅜c lower; best beeves, 5¼@5½c; generally rated first quality, 4¾@5c; medium, 3½@4¼c; ordinary, 1½@3c; most sales, 2½c to 5¼c; receipts, 1,126 head; sales, 1,094 head. The receipts of sheep and lambs were 2,287 head; sheep, 3@5½c; lambs, 4@5½c; extra, 6c.

THE WHEELING'S NEW WELL.

George Heirs No. 11 Doing 40 Barrels an Hour.

The Wheeling Gas Company's new well on the George heirs farm, southwest of McDonald, is not so heavy a producer as was first reported. When drilled in yesterday morning its output was increased to 40 barrels an hour. The rumor of Tuesday night that it was doing from 60 to 100 barrels an hour, was founded on the good showing it made from the top of the sand. Drilling has been stopped for the present. The Wheeling company is putting down two other wells on the same firm. They are 1,406 and 800 feet deep.

Stewart, Robinson & Co. drilled No. 6 McCoy deeper yesterday, but did not succeed in increasing its output of 15 barrels an hour from the first pay. The Forest Oil Company was drilling in the fourth sand last night at No. 1 W. E. Edmundson in the McCurdy field, but at last accounts had not found the pay.

McDonald production has again dropped back to the 16,500 barrel mark. The Forest Oil Company's Scott No. 3 is doing 35 barrels an hour and R. P. Lee & Co.'s No. 2 Gibson has an output of 25 barrels an hour. The stock in the field was estimated to be 43,500 barrels. The runs from Sistersville aggregated 18,994 barrels.

Northeast of Venice some new work is being started which will give leases thereabouts a pretty thorough testing. The Forest is building rigs for two wells on the Donaldson farm, and McConnell & Co. are at work on the rig for No. 2 on the Dr. Miller farm and have made the location for No. 3 on the same lease. The Florence Oil Company is starting Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Miller Brothers and the Forest will drill a well on the George Kelso farm, directly south of the Florence Company's Miller lease.

The Forest's No. 7 Shane, near Willow Grove, is 1,500 feet deep. That company's No. 1 Glenn will hardly get the fifth sand before the first of next week.

The Philadelphia company is drilling at a depth of 2,100 feet on the Weller farm near Canonsburg.

The Forest company is getting ready to put down a well on the P. & L. E. railroad grounds at Flemming Park.

OHIO ACTIVITY.

Mills & Co.'s Producer in the Cygnet Field.

Mills & Co. have completed a 250-barrel well on the Miller farm near Cygnet, O. Harris & Co. finished two dry holes in the same section. One is No. 1 Hollister and the other No. 2 Miller.

Black, Reese & Co.'s No. 7 on the Lynch farm, near Bowling Green, after being shot is doing 100 barrels a day.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 26,665 barrels; shipments, 21,745 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 12,786 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 7,992 barrels; total, 20,779 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 8,112 barrels; shipments, 144 barrels. Lima—Runs, 43,118 barrels; shipments, 44,427 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 18,661 barrels; shipments, 1,609 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 15,702 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 24,593 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 5,508 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 5,508 barrels; deliveries, 10,191 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 6,676 barrels; total, 59,488 barrels; average, 4,249 barrels; shipments, none; total, 13,868 barrels; average, 9,906 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 64½c; highest, 65c; lowest, 64½c; closing, 65c. Sales, 15,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. The petroleum market opened dull and was stagnant. The opening price was 65c; higest, 65c; lowest, 65c; and closed, 65c bid. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales, none. April option opened at 65c. Lima oil—Sales none; but the bid price was up to 29½c. Total sales, 5,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., March 15.—National Transit certificates opened at 64⅞c; highest, 65c; lowest, 64⅞c; closed, 64⅞c; sales, 18,000 barrels; clearances, 120,000 barrels; shipments, 93,550 barrels; runs, 85,175 barrels.

FIGHTING FOLLOWED PRAYER.

A Buffalo Congregation Gets Into a General Row and Go Into Court.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, March 15.—The congregation of the Reformed Lutheran church of this city is in the biggest kind of a row, and threatens to be divided against itself. The trouble came about through a squabble between Augustus Mundt, one of the trustees, and William Krumholz, the chorister, and his brother Ferdinand, who presides at the organ. After church on Sunday Trustee Mundt accused the two brothers of trying to run the church. They replied by charging the trustee with being a chicken thief.

A fight resulted, in which half the congregation participated. Mr. Mundt suffered the loss of an eye. William Krumholz came out of the fight with a severe scalp wound, and his sister, who interfered during the progress of the battle, was struck in the face by a flying hymn book which fractured her nose. Several warrants were sworn out and the case came to trial in police court to-day when some sensational testimony was taken. The proceedings resulted in the conviction on the charge of rioting of the Krumholz brothers and three others, who were fined $10 each. The whole congregation was present, and before the judge announced his decision he advised them to go back to the church and hold revival services.

Why He Cried.

"Goodness me, Johnny! What are you crying about now?"

"'Cause Tommy dreamed about eatin' pie last night, and I didn't."

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN,

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.

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no12-W-6m

...HAND,

...rmy Session of ...amber of Depu-...ies Yesterday.

...ISTRY FIERCELY ATTACKED.

But the Premier Repels the Assault on the Government.

A CLOSE CALL FOR REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, March 15.—An hour before the opening of the chamber of deputies Monday an excited crowd had gathered at the Palais Bourbon. When proceedings began the strangers' galleries were full and hardly a place on the floor of the house was vacant. The absence of M. Bourgeois, ex-minister of justice, who was defending himself on the witness stand in the assize court, delayed the attack which the Boulangists and Royalists were ready to make upon the government. Nobody, however, left the chamber. All sat patiently awaiting the coming of the fallen minister from the court room. Eventually M. Bourgeois entered the chamber, and, amid intense silence, took his seat at a considerable distance from the ministerial bench.

The business in hand was speedily finished, and Armand Despres, Republican, made the interpellation, of which he had already given notice, concerning the government's knowledge of M. Soinoury's interview with M. Cottu. The testimony given, he said, had shaken the whole Republican party. It indicated that things had been concealed which should not have happened, or, if they had happened, should have been brought to light at once by those in power. Had or had not the government instructed M. Sounoiry in his course with Mme. Cottu?

URGED TO BE TRUTHFUL.

Godefroy Cavaignac, Republican, was received with cheers as he entered the speaker's tribune. He defined briefly the peculiar position into which the government had been brought by Mme. Cottu's testimony, and exhorted the ministers, as they valued the prosperity of the republic, to speak out fearlessly the whole truth. If the charges made by Mme. Cottu were true the sooner the truth was told the better, for the possibility of such things as those related on Saturday in the court of assizes would betray a state of affairs too abominable to be endured.

When M. Bourgeois, pale, although self-possessed, stepped to the speaker's tribune, the hush of expectancy was almost painful. He began huskily, but quickly clearing his throat, shouted:

"Those charges are absolutely false. I have been before the court and have answered everything. I now have the right to hold up my head. There is nobody to gainsay it."

After the applause had subsided, M. Bourgeois repeated much of the statement which he had just made in court. M. Ribot said M. Bourgeois has vindicated his own honor. He himself would now vindicate the honor of the government. The story told by Mme. Cottu, he said, when not false was distorted. M. Loubel had told the premier that M. Soinoury had been requested by an intermediary to grant an interview to Mme. Cottu. M. Soinoury had understood that Mme. Cottu wished merely to ask that she might be allowed to see her husband. M. Loubel had authorized M. Soinoury to receive her, supposing she had no other business in view than arranging to visit M. Cottu. Recently Mme. Cottu had requested that she be allowed to have an interview with the prefect of police. Was this another subterfuge? Did this woman wish to lay a trap for the prefect, also?

CRIED SHAME ON HIM.

A storm of protestations of "Shame" and "Falsehood" from the Boulangists and Royalists rendered inaudible the premier's next words. The Boulangist deputy, Millevoye, shaking his fist at M. Ribot, shouted; "Is that French honor? I refuse to listen to such calumnies against a woman. Your language is a disgrace to the French tribune. Shame yourself."

During the applause and cheers following this outbreak several other Boulangists arose and, pointing at the premier, called upon him to take back his words. M. Ribot waited patiently until the disorder passed and then he said he felt satisfied that the government had been remiss in no duty. Perhaps, if the government had not lent itself to so many compromises it now would not have so many enemies. It had devoted itself earnestly and honestly to the best interests of the republic, which was now being assailed. The Republican party must remember that the attacks now directed against the government were intended to shake republican institutions in France, and the men who would not see the disruption of the great state which had been 20 years in maturing ought to rally in all loyalty to the ministry's support.

Le Provost de Launay said that despite the government's readiness with professions and declarations, it apparently had no desire to throw light upon the Panama scandal. There was an effort to dismiss the matter with as little exposure and as few convictions as possible. The French people were witnessing a travesty of justice at a time when the whole power of the law should be invoked by the government to punish impartially all who were guilty, whether high or low. [Cheers.]

NOT ACTING FAIRLY.

Godefroy Cavaignac agreed with Le Provost de Launay that the government was not dealing frankly with the people. There was something constantly in progress behind the scenes. The government had shown weakness, if nothing worse, at a time when it ought to have acted with impartiality and energy. It was high time for the ministry to stop pretending and to prove its energy by going to the bottom of the scandal, clearing it up, and thus ending the spectacle which was bringing disgrace to the republic. This spectacle had lasted long enough and it was the government's duty to cease temporizing and strike at its roots.

Pourquery de Boisserin, amid repeated interruptions from the Right, said that Mme. Cottu's statement was undoubtedly part of a plot against the government.

Gustave Rivet, Republican, moved that the chamber, in the determination to let justice take its course and bring the truth to light, approve the declaration of the ministry. This motion was accepted by M. Ribot, and was passed by a vote of 297 to 228.

BOURGEOIS ON THE STAND.

He Makes Vigorous Denial of the Charges—Charles de Lesseps Grows Dramatic.

PARIS, March 15.—The approaches to the Palais de Justice were thronged Monday. There has not been such excitement since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The crowds were composed of all classes, from the militant socialist to the wealthy merchant and financier, and there was an ominous murmur of angry talk, and a menacing frown on the faces of the lower classes in the throng that reminded one of the days preceding the commune.

M. Goliard testified that he knew the secretary of M. Henri Cottu, and it was at the initiative of the secretary that he saw Police Commissioner Neil with the view of effecting an arrangement between the government and the Panama directors. This interview led to the discussions which took place between Madame Cottu and M. Soinoury, chief of the detective department. The witness said he acted entirely on his own responsibility.

M. Bourgeois, late minister of justice, next took the stand. He repudiated all the insinuations in the evidence of Madame Cottu and denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He had only permitted Madame Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity.

"I never heard anything," exclaimed M. Bourgeois, "of the interviews between Madame Cottu and M. Soinoury until the statements were made in court. The insinuations," cried M. Bourgeois earnestly, "are simply infamous falsehoods. I never gave any order calculated to induce the officers of justice to shirk their duty, or to do anything contrary to law."

Judge Desjardins—Madame Cottu has not said anything against you.

M. Bourgeois—I read the report of the trial and therefore I am here to deny the insinuation.

Judge Desjardins—The report was perhaps inaccurate.

The Advocate General—If the personal character of M. Bourgeois had been called in question without my being able to defend it, I, who perhaps owe my place here to him, should not have hesitated to resign.

Prolonged murmurs of approval greeted this avowal of loyalty, and were formally checked by the presiding judge. M. Bourgeois then resumed: "I do not know what this new maneuver means, but I feel it may prejudice the disclosure of the truth and give rise to the idea that justice is not free. In leaving my office to protest I wished to say that I would not allow the accused to become accusers, nor the minister of justice himself to become accused."

These words caused a manifest sensation in court and everybody looked at the defendants and their counsel to see the effect produced.

M. Barboux rising said: "I do not forget that M. Bourgeois was only yesterday the minister of justice, and I ask him respectfully to say what maneuvers he alludes to."

M. Bourgeois (sternly.)—I do not know, but I am conscious of them.

M. Barboux said he had no doubt of the sanctity of Madame Cottu's evidence.

Charles de Lesseps here arose and in tones that rang through the courtroom, he uttered: "M. Bourgeois attacked me a little while ago. Well, Monsieur, here I am, face to face with you—what have you to say to me?"

De Lesseps folded his arms and looked defiantly at Bourgeois, while a violent uproar among the audience greeted this sudden ebullition.

Judge Desjardins indignantly spoke up, "I cannot," he said, "allow these dialogues The law must be recognized by all." The audience calmed down, and M. Bourgeois proceeded to reply to M. Barboux. "I have not come," he said, "to discuss the truth of what M. Barboux chooses to say, but I affirm in portion the evidence in which I was called in question. M. Soinoury was not aware of the facts. His statement did not dispose of the charges against me. Therefore I am here to rebut them. The whole affair is the result of a manuever."

With this M. Bourgeois retired, and Madame Cottu was recalled. She declared that Goliard had told her he would see M. Bourgeois in regard to her. M. Goliard followed Madame Cottu on the stand and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her he would see M. Bourgeois, but he added: "Nobody authorized me to say so."

M. Bourgeois arose and exclaimed: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor let him speak."

At these words the uproar in the audience was renewed and Judge Desjardins gave an order to suspend the hearing. When the hearing was resumed M. Soinoury was recalled. He made a statement that neither M. Bourgeois nor any other minister was responsible for his interview with Madame Cottu. For professional reasons he had deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed he was only doing his duty in trying to get at the center of the scandal. The charges that he had threatened Madame Cottu or had promised her any favor in return for information were utterly false.

ALEXANDER DOOMED.

Nihilists Declare Him More Despotic Than His Father.

LONDON, March 15.—For some time it has been vaguely understood here that the Nihilists are looking to see something come off on or about the twelfth anniversary of the murder of the Czar, which is to-morrow. As far back as January placards were printed in Belgium and smuggled into the empire, declaring that a 12 years' trial has shown this reign to be more hopelessly despotic than the other, and decreeing its doom.

Parcels of these formed part of the contraband baggage of a circus clown, who was arrested, and is said to have escaped from the Petersburg fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul. I am told here that the story of his escape was bogus, and that probably he has been executed secretly. At all events we are evidently on the threshold of a revival of military Nihilism. Count Vladimir Cheremetieff, a big, handsome, haughty gentleman, whose taking off by poisoned gloves is the sole topic of talk from St. Petersburg, was a brother of Count Sergius Cheremetieff, the czar's new favorite. These brothers, men of ancient lineage and great wealth, came to be almost the only aristocrats whom the czar trusted, and Sergius, especially, was regarded as rivalling Pobiedonostseff himself in influence. This murder of Vladimir strikes closer to the throne therefore than any blow aimed out of the darkness of anarchy since Alexander III.'s succession.

The choice of him as the victim points also to much the same suspicion of an occult, sympathetic bond between a section of the Russian nobility and the Nihilist agents which hangs a mysterious shadow over the assassination of the czar a dozen years ago.

These current rumors and ominous prophecies from Russia excite an interest throughout the continent by no means confined to solicitude for the personal safety of the czar and those about him. The concern is of a much more selfish and practical sort. A conviction exists in every European capital that if the present czar is ever driven to a war abroad it will be as a desperate device to stay the hand of Nihilism at home.

Probably he will be safer in an armed camp than in his capital, and there is a tolerable chance that a big national movement will divert the public mind from domestic grievances. Hence the recurring signs of revolutionary activity always set politicians of other countries figuring on the chances of Russia having a pretext on hand for an international disturbance.

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In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people prove that Hood's cures.

HOOD'S PILLS assist digestion.

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FARQUHAR'S FORMAL DENIAL.

No Discrimination in the Invitations Issued.

HE WOULD LIKE ANOTHER $100,000.

Willing to Pay the Expenses of a Trip to Chicago.

SAYS OUR MINING EXHIBIT IS ALL RIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—At the request of THE POST correspondent, Executive Commissioner Farquhar to-day decided to make a formal denial of the allegations made against the world's fair board at Friday morning's session of the house. In answer to the statement made by Mr. Losch of Schuyikill, that there was a difference of opinion among members of the board about inviting the legislature to attend the dedication of the State building, Commissioner Farquhar referred to the printed minutes of the special meeting of the executive committee of the board held on February 16, and showed that both branches of the legislature had been formally invited. He then said that an engraved invitation would be sent each senator and representative in a short time. Asked if the board would play the host completely and pay the legislature's expenses, Mr. Farquhar said:

"No; in fact, we cannot, as all our money is needed to install the exhibts."

"But," said the correspondent, "suppose the sub-committee appointed at your last meeting to determine the propriety of asking the legislature for another $100,000 should decide that such a request would be proper, and the money be asked for and granted, would the board then pay the legislature's expense on the trip, and further, will the sub-committee decide to ask for the extra money?"

"The sub-committee will ask for the money as, though we can get along without it, it will be useful in making a proper installation of exhibit."

"Well, if you get it, will you pay the legislature's expenses?"

Mr. Farquhar studied a moment and answered: "We will; if the legislature gives us the extra $100,000, we will take them to Chicago, and treat all the members royally."

In regard to the charge of mismanagement made by Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, and concerning the proposed investigation, the commissioner said: "Things in this department have been managed properly. It is in fact the best managed department of the state government, and if any one wishes to investigate let him do so."

"How about Mr. Fow's allegation that Pennsylvania is to only have a fifth rate mining exhibit."

"Mr. Fow is wrong," replied Mr. Farquhar. "Pennsylvania's mining exhibit will not only be first class, but it will be so much better than similar exhibits by other States that our exhibit will be the only one looked at. Of course if we do not get the extra $100,000 we may not have so many brass railings and fancy work as some States, but our mining exhibit will lay away over that of any other State. If we get the $100,000 we'll be as fancy as the rest."

"How about the begging letters said by Mr. Fow to have been sent out by the board?"

"They were not begging letters. They were simply communications to various wealthy men, pointing out the advisability of having a contingent fund. You explained the matter in THE POST at the time the letters were sent out. The money is not given, it is only promised, to be used in case of necessity; and I am happy to say that we are receiving many responses. Why, they don't even wait to write," and Mr. Farquhar showed the correspondent a telegram from Lewis Emery, Jr., pledging that gentleman for $1,000.

Mr. Farquhar then devoted a few words to Senator Gobin of Lebanon, chairman of the board. The commissioner said the senator knew no more about the work of the board than a child, and that by his enmity to Mr. Farquhar was really a hindrance instead of a help. Mr. Farquhar closed the interview by intimating that he thought Senator Gobin responsible for all the recent talk and trouble.

The world's fair trouble came before the house to-night, when Mr. Losch of Schuylkill offered the following resolution:

That the committee on centennial affairs be directed to examine the accounts and correspondence of the world's fair commission, in order to ascertain what has been done by the commission with the money already appropriated in the bill creating the commission, and that the centennial committee make its report within 20 days from the passage of this resolution, in order that an additional appropriation, if necessary, can be made.

The resolution was adopted and a thorough investigation will be begun at once.

An attempt was made by certain Republicans to make a little political capital out of the resolution, they evidently thinking that the investigation asked for would be a slap at Governor Pattison. Why they should think so is not known, as the governor has always insisted upon economy, and even threatened to veto another appropriation. In their efforts to bother the governor the Republicans are barking up the wrong tree this time.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Youngstown Ministers Inaugurate Some Rather Radical Reforms.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 15.—The ministerial association has been engaged for several weeks in discussing the question of funerals, and as a result of their deliberations have decided to recommend the following: That the funeral be ordered in as plain a manner as possible, always avoiding unnecessary display and expense; generally to dispense with black crepe as an emblem of Christian death; that the services be simple, to consist of the church burial service only where the ritual is used, otherwise a service of prayer and Scripture; that the services be held at the residence where practicable, and that the services conclude there; that the burial be private and at the convenience of friends; that in order to prevent the gratification of a morbid curiosity, which is too frequently displayed, the casket be finally closed before the beginning of the service; that in every case possible to avoid having the funeral on Sunday, as it tends to destroy the highest benefits and also imposes extra labor upon undertakers and the clergy, who are sufficiently taxed on that day. The action has caused a decided sensation.

ARKANSAS TAKES THE STAND.

Marvelous Reconstruction of the Bones of a Burned Skull.

HELENA, ARK., March 15.—Daniel McKeat, a young married man of this county, is puzzling the physicians in this vicinity. About a year ago, while having an epileptic fit, he fell into an open fireplace, and when found was lying in the fire in an unconscious condition. His scalp, the muscles of his head, the bones of the left side, and the tissues covering the left shoulder, were parched. He was in an unconscious condition for two days and recollected no accident happening prior to his regaining consciousness. The bone and flesh were burned from his head of such an extent that the pulsation of the brain could be felt. Very little medical attention was given him, only household remedies being applied. The burn removed one-half of the skull. Now, after a year, the bony substance of the skull is being reconstructed and bids fair to completely heal, making an almost new bony covering for the brain. The man has fewer fits than he had before the accident. His mind is clear and he now does the work of an ordinary farmhand. He was before the medical society of this county. The case has no parallel in surgery, as far as known by the medical experts.

LANKY BOB GETS HIS DUES.

He Is Paid Partly in Cash and Partly in Notes.

NEW ORLEANS., March 15.—Fitzsimmons has not yet received his purse from the Crescent City club, but the officials of that organization are making arrangements for a satisfactory settlement with the pugilist. Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian arrived from the bay this morning and went to the club before 10 o'clock, the hour at which they had an appointment with President Noel. They spent some time in writing letters until the club officials put in an appearance. Just before 11 o'clock President Noel, Captain Williams and Fitz and Julian went up stairs to the private room, where they remained for nearly two hours talking over the situation. Just before 1 o'clock the conference broke up and Fitzsimmons left the club, announcing that there would be a settlement at 3 o'clock, at which hour he would return.

President Noel made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:

"We have not yet paid the purse but we shall do so in season. The club is temporarily embarrassed. It is no secret that we have lost considerable money on the fights recently given. The public already knows, and that we have no desire to deny the truth of the statement. It is also true that the club has enemies and that they are doing what they can to affect our reputation and our credit. They would be pleased to know that we have failed. But you may say to the public that a satisfactory settlement with Fitzsimmons will be made and that every dollar of indebtedness of the club will be paid after a little time. Our friends are coming to our assistance and we shall be on our feet in a very short time. Fitz has met the club half way and the settlement will be perfectly satisfactory to him, and he will lose nothing whatever for having fought before the Crescent City Club. We have an engagement to meet him again at 3 o'clock this evening, when the arrangements will be completed to his and to the satisfaction of the club. It is harly necessary to furnish a statement of the details of the settlement.

Fitz is convinced he will lose nothing of his purse, and his acquiescence in the arrangements we are making is sufficient.

Fitz and Julian, accompanied by Judge Henry Lazarus (Fitz's attorney) returned to the club at 3 o'clock, and after a two hours' consultation a satisfactory settlement was reached. The parties to the agreement refused to divulge its nature, but it is understood that Fitz was given the major portion of the big purse in cash and took notes well secured for the balance, the security being the club's extensive property.

Fitz replied to the challenges of Smith and Hall by saying that he had announced that he would not go out of the middle-weight class.

Fitz and Mitchell buried the hatchet during the evening and Fitz sent a message to Hall forgiving him for all the cruel things he had said of Fitz and wishing him luck.

President Noel said that if the fighters recognized the $75,000 offer from Buffalo the local clubs would not bid against it, as it would be simple suicide. Mitchell said he preferred to fight in New Orleans, especially as it would be very cold in Buffalo in December, but the matter was in Corbett's hands, and if he accepted Buffalo Mitchell would also sign or authorize somebody in America to sign for him, also that there would be no delay.

STOP THE FIGHTS.

Suits Against the New Orleans Clubs by the Tax Collector.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The collector of delinquent taxes filed two suits yesterday in the name of the State of Louisiana—one against the Cresent City Athletic Club for $10,000 for unpaid State licenses on glove contests meeting in the club during the years 1892 and 1893, and one against the Olympic Club for $18,000 for unpaid State licenses for contests in that club since 1888. The clubs, according to the petition filed, are required to pay a license to the State. The suits are thought to be a part of a plan to break up prize fighting, a very strong popular objection to this having shown itself during the last few weeks. The clubs have heretofore received permits from the mayor to give their glove shows, which may be regarded as license.

A STORY ABOUT ROACH.

The New Senator From North Dakota Once an Embezzler.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The *Post* today prints a sensational story alleging that Senator W. N. Roach of North Dakota is the same man who, while cashier of the Citizens' National bank of this city, between 1877 and 1879, systematically pilfered from the bank. His shortage amounted to over $64,000, and he became a fugitive from justice. The money he squandered in reckless speculations. His bondsmen made good $25,000 of the money and $16,000 was recovered from him. The balance the bank has lost. Roach was never prosecuted.

At the time Roach was a candidate for United States senator none of the members of the North Dakota legislature knew of the above facts. Mr. Roach was seen by a reporter, and, although guarded in his talk, admitted his wrongdoing, but saying it was an injustice to revive the story at this late day. It is said the Republican senators will make an effort to have Senator Roach ousted from his seat. This, if successful, in view of the closeness of the Democratic majority, may lead to unforeseen complications.

INGALLS'S BANK DOWN.

A Big Kansas City Institution Is Forced to Assign.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—The Kansas Trust and Banking Company, of which ex-Senator Ingalls is president, closed its doors at 7 o'clock last night. The liabilities are estimated at $800,000, and the assets will reach $700,000. Freland Tufts of Kansas City was appointed receiver by Judge Foster in the United States court at Topeka yesterday, at the instance of Eastern creditors. There was about $30,000 on deposit. Senator Ingalls, it is said, loses only about $10,000 although he told a reporter that he got all his money out of the concern before the crash came, and lost nothing.

R. M. Manley, vice president and general manager, loses about $250,000 of his own and property belonging to the estate of his father, George Manley.

The company was organized in 1886, with a capital of $100,000. The principal part was subscribed by ex-Senator Ingalls, R. M. Manley and the Manley estate and E. G. Armsby, the cashier.

ARE free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Cleveland Will Open the Fair.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Ex-Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, solicitor general for the world's fair, has arrived from Washington, where he had an interview with President Cleveland. "The President told me," said Mr. Butterworth, "that he was a very busy man and that of course he could not be expected to stay long in Chicago, but he would manage to spend a day or two there and that he would open the fair."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Harry H. Marsh	Pittsburgh
Jean M. Louden	Allegheny
Ira J. Duer	Plum township
Maggie J. Ashbaugh	Plum township
Harry E. Ross	Allegheny
Maggie D. Hogg	Reserve township
Howard Munn	Hulton
Rachel Clark	Hulton
Thomas Morgan	McKeesport
Minerva McC. Mackey	McKeesport
Guiseppe Ganetin	Larimer
Fortunata Stetenon	Larimer
Frank Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
Phœbe Rowland	McKeesport
Albert Bradenberg	Collier township
Lizzie King	Collier township
Carl J. Uddstrone	Pittsburgh
Catherine Kling	Pittsburgh
Nathan C. Dobbs	Allegheny
Maggie E. Brant	Allegheny
John P. Rowan	Pittsburgh
Josephine McDonald	Pittsburgh
George Holmes	Pittsburgh
Mary E. Morrison	Pittsburgh
Alexander Rainey	Pittsburgh
Anna C. Myers	Pittsburgh
Bert McElhaney	Finley township
Annie Jackson	Finley township
Lee W. Crawford	Pittsburgh
Mary W. Moody	New Castle
Gomer Williams	Homestead
Amelia Shinton	Homestead
Louis Brown	Pittsburgh
Susie White	Pittsburgh
Thomas H. Davies	Pittsburgh
Anna E. Thomas	Niles, O
Joseph Auerback	Allegheny
Fannie Scheuer	Mansfield
Barnett Wolff	Pittsburgh
Mary Liebman	Pittsburgh
Wm. Feyler	Kalamazoo, Mich
Cora E. Willard	Uniontown
Evan Jones	Pittsburgh
Louisa A. Lewis	Pittsburgh
Albert K. Knox	Allegheny
Margaret M. Davidson	Allegheny
John R. Barnes	Pittsburgh
Mary E. Walters	Pittsburgh
Wm. A. Zipp	Allegheny
Sadie Lauster	Allegheny
Wm. H. Wilson	Pittsburgh
Mollie Moore	Pittsburgh
Heister C. Bixter	Scottdale
Rhodell M. Truby	Wilkinsburg
Herman Fisher	McKeesport
Emilie Ristan	Pittsburgh
Emil Hohn	Rankin
Christina Carlson	Rankin
Edward Murphy	Pittsburgh
Mary Brennen	Pittsburgh
E. Frank Pope	Braddock
Gertie Roup	Port Perry
Henry Saul	Allegheny
Annie Sefler	Allegheny
Frederick Warner	Pittsburgh
Maggie Carroll	Pittsburgh
Samuel Joseph	McKeesport
Rosa Schwartz	McKeesport
Isaac Levy	McKeesport
Ida Olty	McKeesport
Bartley Dougherty	Pittsburgh
Margaret Manix	Pittsburgh
John Homer	Chartiers
Anna Prinker	Chartiers
Eli F. Erenfield	Allegheny
Harriett L. Cupps	Allegheny
William Martin	Pittsburgh
Ellen Cummer	Allegheny
Lenhard Schlicht	Pittsburgh
Marie Blank	Pittsburgh
Ernest Bayer	Pittsburgh
Julia M. Jocoby	Allegheny
Nick Ghirser	Oakdale
Rosa Limbach	Oakdale
Christian Gerhart	Duquesne
Anna E. Schmoebuette	Duquesne
Barthe Kederer	Millvale borough
Margaret Hammer	Millvale borough
Hanson H. Nicodemus	Pittsburgh
Bertha Vogle	Pittsburgh
Stephen E. Evans	McDonald
Minnie E. Sneathen	Pittsburgh
James M. Byerly	Fairview township, Ia
Mary E. Critchelow	Homestead
Otto Holtschneider	Pittsburgh
Mara Ewens	Allegheny
Wm. B. Baxton	Allegheny
Viola Hindman	Allegheny
John Englehart	Millvale
Mary L. Richie	Armstrong county
Frank Sprawa	Pittsburgh
Maryanna Zalewska	Pittsburgh
Henry Robinson	Walls
Lizzie McCullough	Walls
David Aiken	Allegheny
Lizzie Earhart	Allegheny
Henry Lewis	Braddock
Carrie Lenwis	Braddock
George J. Janeway	McKeesport
Caroline E. Mincher	McKeesport
David E. Martin, Jr	Allegheny
Emma M. Haley	Allegheny
Charles Lochner	West Elizabeth
Martha Barton	West Elizabeth

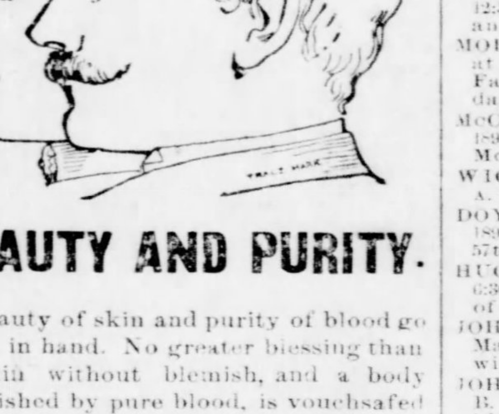
MARRIED.

McKALLIP-JOHNSON—On March 7, at the residence of Mr. C. Rott, No. 5733 Walnut street, East End, by the Rev. A. Czerny, Mr. L. S. McKallip to Miss M. M. Johnson, both of this city.

DIED.

BUEHLER—Suddenly on Tuesday, March 7, 1893, at 7 P. M., JACOB BUEHLER, in his 51st year.

BODENHAGEN—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 7, 1893, at 10:15 P. M., CATHERINE BODENHAGEN, wife of August Bodenhagen, nee Klump, aged 34 years 8 months 16 days.



BEAUTY AND PURITY.

Beauty of skin and purity of blood go hand in hand. No greater blessing than a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood, is vouchsafed to man or woman. It is the foundation of health and happiness. To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity and disease, and restore the hair, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, economical and unfailing as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Everything about them inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant. They afford immediate relief in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin with loss of hair, whether simple scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative. They cleanse the system of all impurities by internal and external medication, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

B. & .B

We are showing very extensive assortments of these All-Wool SERGES in the new spring shades as well as the staple colors—light, medium and dark. Here's an indication of how this stock runs—**All-Wool Serges,**

38 inches wide	*50 cents*
45 inches wide	*50 cents*
46 and 50 inch	*75 cents*
50-inch	*$1.00*
50-inch	*$1.25*
52-inch	*$1.50*

Then, too, in the same department there's a special sale of all-wool CHEVIOTTE SERGES —38 inches wide, in full range of colors at 45c a yard.

This 45-cent price is not half price—neither are any of the above quoted prices—but the qualities at the price named you'll find to be so much better than are bought and sold every day as to make this special department of Serges of particular interest to you.

Write our mail order for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY.

CAMPBELL—On Tuesday, March 7, 1893, at 11:50 P. M., HARRY R. CAMPBELL, son of Mary and the late John Campbell, aged 13 years 2 months 3 days.

ECKLEY—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 7, 1893, at 11 P. M., NANCY J. ECKLEY, wife of the late Morgan W. Eckley, in the 70th year of her age.

KELLY—On Wednesday, March 8, 1893, at 7 P. M., MARGARET, relict of Michael Kelly, in her 59th year, formerly of West Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward.

McDOWELL—At Braddock, on Tuesday, evening, March 7, 1893, at 10 o'clock, WALKER W. McDOWELL, aged 70 years.

McCONNELL—On Wednesday, March 8, 1893, at 1:45 A. M., LIZZIE IRWIN, wife of Charles McConnell, aged 45 years.

WEBB—On Wednesday, March 8, 1893, at 4:15 A. M., JAMES WEBB, in his 56th year.

John Marron....Scott Haven
Sarah A. Robinson....Scott Haven

BRYCE—On Wednesday, March 8, 1893, at 7:20 P. M., JAMES BRYCE, in the 81st year of his age.

BERGER—On Thursday, March 8, 1893, at 2:50 P. M., MARY BERGER, wife of John Berger, Jr., nee Jageman, aged 45 years 2 months.

CARSON—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 8 A. M., JOHN CARSON, in the 71st year of his age.

HASTINGS—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, Mrs. KATE HASTINGS, wife of H. W. Hastings, in her 57th year.

HOFFMEISTER—On Thursday, March 9, at 5 A. M., ANNA HOFFMEISTER, aged 86 years.

MEANOR—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 4:20 A. M., ISAAC MEANOR, in his 78th year.

McCARTNEY—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 5 A. M., of diphtheria, JEAN, daughter of Robert and Alice Brown McCartney, aged 2 years and 7 months.

MARSULA—On Thursday afternoon, March 9, 1893, at 12:30 o'clock, JOHN J., father of A. W. and John J. Marsula, aged 76 years 2 months and 28 days.

SWARTZ—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 6:20 A. M., at 6200 Walnut street, East End, BURT M., son of George S. and Elizabeth V. Swartz, aged 18 years.

SCANLON—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., MARY, beloved wife of Cornelius Scanlon, aged 65 years.

CLARK—At her late residence, Penn township, on Friday, March 10, 1893, at 10 P. M., HARRIET, widow of James H. Clark, in her 71st year.

DRIPPS—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 3 o'clock A. M., IRENE, youngest daughter of J. M. and Maggie Crowley Dripps, aged 11 months.

DONAHUE—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 9 o'clock P. M., KATE DONAHUE.

GEARING—On Thursday evening, March 9, 1893, at 10:45 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Frederick Gearing, in the 48th year of her age.

LINDSAY—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., JOHN SIDNEY, youngest son of John and Sarah Lindsay, nee Wallace, aged 4 years and 4 months.

McEWAN—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 5:50 P. M., MINNIE ETHEL, youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth McEwan, aged 2 years and 6 months.

McCALLIN—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., MARION F. MARSHALL wife of William McCallin.

McCARTHY—On Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 5:45 P. M., WM. McCARTHY, in his 47th year, at his residence, Bell avenue, McKees Rocks.

TURNEY—At No. 111 Joel street, Mt. Washington, on Thursday, March 9, 1893, at 12:45 P. M., CHRIS TURNEY, son of Patrick and Molley Turney, aged 3 years 8 months.

THUENER—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 1:45 P. M., DORTHA THUENER, aged 71 years.

BOYCE—On Saturday, March 11, 1893, at 3 A. M., in the 35th year of his age, FRANK BOYCE.

DUMPHY—On Saturday, March 11, 1893, JOHN DUMPHY, in the 50th year of his age.

ELDERKIN—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 10:35 P. M., LUCIUS ELDERKIN, in the 84th year of his age.

GANSTER—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., GEORGE GANSTER, in the 44th year of his age.

HODGSON—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 9 P. M., JOHN HODGSON, in his 81st year.

JOHNSTON—On Saturday morning, March 11, 1893, at 6:30 o'clock, at Latrobe, Pa., WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Boston, Mass., in his 43d year, eldest son of the late John M. Johnston of Neville street.

MUELLER—On Friday, March 10, 1893, at 12:30 P. M., C. W. E. Mueller, aged 65 years and 21 days.

MORRISON—On Saturday, March 11, 1893, at 3 A. M., infant daughter of William and Fannie Morrison, aged 2 months and 16 days.

McCLOSKY—On Friday morning, March 10, 1893, at 8 o'clock, MARY, wife of Wm. H. McClosky, in the 25th year of her age.

WIGLEY—Saturday, March 11, 1893, at 12:30 A. M., CHARLIE WIGLEY, aged 39 years.

DOYLE—Suddenly on Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 6:40 P. M., JOHN B. DOYLE, in the 57th year of his age.

HUGHES—On Saturday, March 11, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., JERRY HUGHES, beloved husband of Mary Hughes, aged 33 years.

JOHNSTON—At Wilkinsburg, on Sabbath, March 12, 1893, at 8 P. M., Mrs. MARY A. wife of C. M. Johnston, in her 66th year.

JOHNSON—LEE A. JOHNSON, the son of Wm B. Johnson and Martha Johnson, died at his late residence, 95 Loraine street, Allegheny, March 11, 1893, at 5:30 A. M., aged 1[illegible] years.

KALCHTHALER—On Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 11:10 P. M., Mrs. HATTIE MEREDITH KALCHTHALER, aged 27 years.

LYTLE—On Monday, March 13, 1893, at 1 o'clock, P. M., PAUL COCHRAN LYTLE, son of Joseph L. and Emma L. Lytle age 20 months and three days.

McCLELLAND—On Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 10 A. M., ELIZABETH, widow of Samuel McClelland.

McMILLIN—Entered into rest Saturday morning, March 11, 1893, Captain JOHN S. McMILLIN, in the 76th year of his age.

O'MALLEY—On Sunday, March 12, at 3:45 A. M., EDWARD O'MALLEY, beloved husband of Mary Ann O'Malley, nee McGowan.

STRANE—On Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 8:30 P. M., MRS. KATE STRANE (nee Crane) aged 30 years.

DOYLE—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 6:40 P. M., JOHN B. DOYLE, aged 55 years.

DONAHUE—On Tuesday, March 14, 1893, JAMES, son of James and Sarah Donahue, aged 7 weeks.

GOETTLER—On Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 4:45 P. M., JOSEPH GOETTLER, aged 6[illegible] years and 4 months.

GARRETT—On Monday, March 13, 1893 GEORGE ALBERT, son of Hiram and Annie Willowby Garrett, aged 1 year 4 months and 2 days.

GEYER—Mrs. ELIZABETH GEYER, mother of John M. Loesch and F. M. Loesch and Mrs. Anna C. Loesch, wife of J. H. Shetsman.

HASSIN—On Sunday, March 12, 1893, at 1 o'clock, THOMAS F. HASSIN, aged 23 years 10 months.

FLEISHMAN & CO. PITTSBURG, PA. F

SILKS FOR FANCY WORK.

THE BRAINARD & ARMSTRONG CO.'S SILKS.

Filo Selle, a dozen skeins for	40c
Wash Twisted Embroidery, a dozen skeins for	40c
Rope Silk, a dozen skeins for	40c
Roman Floss, a dozen skeins for	40c
Madiæval Silks, a dozen skeins for	40c
Wash Filling Silks, a dozen skeins	40c
Spool Embroidery, a dozen spools for	10c
Crocheting Silk, one spool for	35c
Knitting Silk, one spool for	35c
Sewing Silk, 100 yards, a spool	8c
Button-Hole Twist, 2 spools for	5c

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

A FURNITURE EVENT.

Now that our Furniture Clearance Sale is over, one word as to the event for which it was held. The clearance of so many goods was forced upon us by the absolute necessity for floor space to accommodate the large numbers of new patterns for spring.

Our new stock is the choicest ever shown by us, including a general line of staple furniture and the finest examples of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., Colonial and Empire styles of

Parlor Suites,
Chamber Suites,
Dining Suites,
Library Suites,
Hall Furniture,
Office Furniture.

Our Furniture has been selected from first-class makers only, and is strictly reliable as to quality.

N. B.—Some rare bargains in Furniture and Curtains are still left from the sacrifice sale. They have the blue tag, with prices about half former rates.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

33 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* no8-TTs-W-tf

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

CURED.

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ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. au5-W-16t

DOCTOR
Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grover Cleveland

TAKES HIS SEAT

AND

DR. BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR

Takes the stand and will compete with all others as a Blood Purifier, Stomach, Liver and Kidney cure. A sure cure for La Grippe around every bottle. I can show more sound, well cures of Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula and private diseases of men and women than all others. 275 tape-worms removed in 46 months. Cancer removed from all parts of the body without the knife. DR. BURGOON'S System Renovator is the greatest discovery of the century. Use it and be convinced that no other remedy on earth compares with it. At all druggists and all stores where medicine is sold at $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Send stamp for information. DR. J. A. BURGOON, 47 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

HAY, GRAIN AND COMMISSION,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

DANIEL McCAFFREY, 238 and 240 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-17

INVENTOR ASTOR.

John Jacob IV. Thinks More of His Machines Than of His Millions.

NOVEL DEVICE FOR MAKING RAIN.

A Road-Cleaning Apparatus Which Blows Away the Detritus.

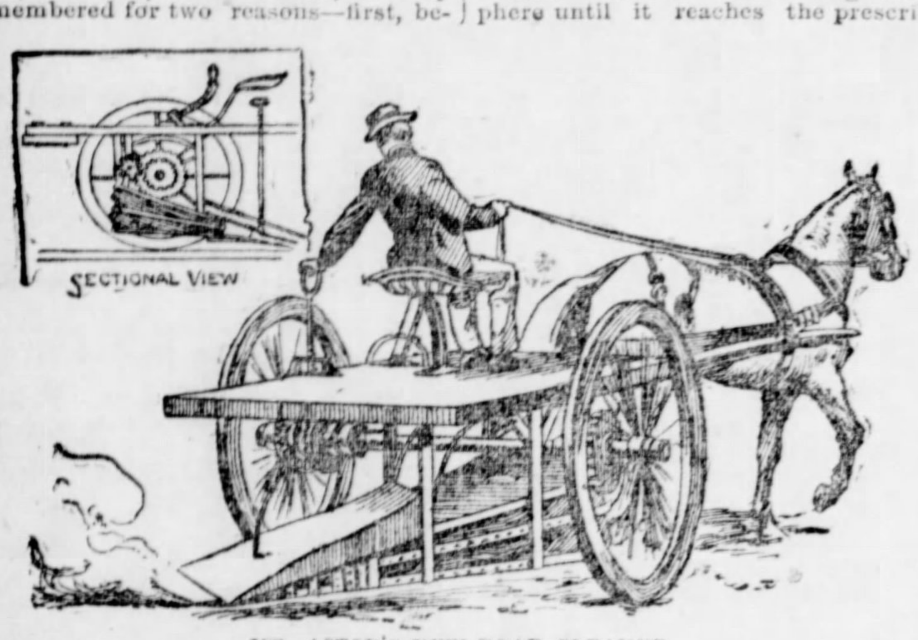
PERFECT BRAKE FOR BICYCLES.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

There have been four John Jacob Astors who have demanded the attention of Americans either on account of their wealth, their philanthropy or other circumstances of an unusual character.

John Jacob Astor I. most certainly fills a large niche in the temple of this country's history as the first citizen of the United States who developed into a multi-millionaire. His life is known to all the world and his wife, from the period when he landed in New York with a few dollars' worth of German flutes to the time of his death at a ripe old age in 1848, when he left behind him an estate of $30,000,000 to his son, William Backhouse Astor, and the Astor library to the people of Manhattan island.

John Jacob Astor, II., "the Dauphin," so to say of the house, is only remembered for two reasons—first, because he was the son of his father and and second, because of his great misfortune. He was more or less out of his head, and while a mere boy was the victim of a fall, from the physical and mental effects of which he never entirely recovered, although at occasional lucid intervals he displayed a certain amount of literary talent as a writer of magazine articles.



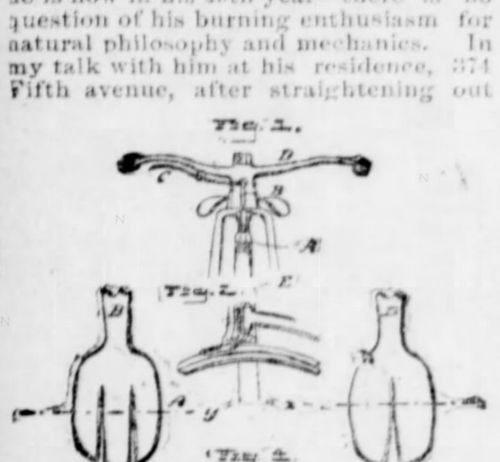
MR. ASTOR'S NEW ROAD CLEANER.

John Jacob Astor, III., the nephew of the last named and the father of William Waldorf Astor, who recently donned a court uniform when presented to the prince of Wales at a Buckingham palace levee, was a kind of good and easy man, whose colorless fame rests upon his being the equal co-heir with his brother William of the Astor millions, whereas his other brother Henry was disinherited for the crime of marrying a farmer's daughter whom he loved rather than a Knickerbocker blueblood or a codfish aristocrat who might have made him miserable for the term of his natural life.

GOOD USE OF HIS TIME.

And John Jacob Astor IV., the great grandson of the first of the name, is not only noticeable as the inheritor of tens of millions of the Astor accumulations, but for another reason, which he revealed to the writer of this article a few days ago, and which is that he lives, moves and has his being in discovery and invention. A pneumatic road cleaning machine that he has invented and which will be one of the features of the Chicago world's fair, where it will be seen in practical operation, is of far more interest to him than his palatial country home of Ferncliff at Rhinebeck on the Hudson and the whole of the blooded horses that he has raised at his stock farm there. His patent improved bicycle brake is of greater importance to him mentally than all the pleasure he can get out of his steam yacht Nourmahal or out of his membership in the Riding, Racquet and Tennis, Country, Tuxedo, New York Yacht and Vaudeville clubs combined. And his method of inducing rain is a much greater delight to him than almost even the addition of millions upon millions of dollars and hundreds of other houses to those that he has inherited from his great grandfather, grandfather and father included.

Perhaps young John Jacob Astor may change in this particular as he grows older, but at the present time—he is now in his 29th year—there is no question of his burning enthusiasm for natural philosophy and mechanics. In my talk with him at his residence, 374 Fifth avenue, after straightening out



THE ASTOR BRAKE.

his 6 feet 3 inches of anatomy and commanding my attention with a winning glance from his large blue eyes, he said:

"Although my road cleaner and bicycle brake are inventions of which I am very proud, I am far more interested in my rain inducing method. Let me explain in my own way what it is by the aid of this perspective view, illustrating the application of my improved method."

RAIN-MAKING INVENTION.

Here Mr. Astor handed to the writer the accompanying drawing made by himself, and which he afterward loaned for this interview. Then he proceeded with the following description:

"The volume of a given weight of air depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected. The smaller the pressure the greater will be its volume. The pressure of the atmosphere at the earth's surface is about 14¾ pounds per square inch. This pressure diminishes with the altitude. When a mass of air is transferred from the lower to the upper atmosphere it expands by virtue of the diminution of the pressure and becomes cooler. The rate at which this cooling takes place is about 1° for every 183 feet of ascent if the air be dry, and somewhat less than 1° for the same distance if the air be moist. Clouds are generally produced by the rising of the heated moist air from the earth's surface and the expansion and cooling of such air in the cooler upper atmosphere, thus effecting the condensation of the moisture and its precipitation in the form of rain. When the air begins to be warmed by the sun the lower stratum of the atmosphere is warmed more rapidly than the higher strata, the heat being absorbed by the ground and given out to the air immediately in contact with it. When thus warmed the air begins to ascend, at the same time expanding, and the cooler air above descends. In nature as the air rises it is gradually cooled by expansion, so that it soon reaches the temperature and volume of the surrounding air, but by continuous action of this kind the ascending column reaches higher and higher until it arrives at a height where it is cooled to the point of condensation, when clouds begin to form at the top of the ascending current, and the process continues until the condensation is so great as to form rain."

TRANSFERRING THE AIR.

"The object of my invention," Mr. Astor went on to explain, "is to secure this result by artificial means and without the mingling of the ascending column with the surrounding atmosphere until it reaches the prescribed height; and to this end my invention consists in means for transferring the moist, warm atmosphere from the earth's surface to the upper and cooler atmosphere, thus producing the initial action necessary to the production of a rainstorm. In carrying out my invention I do not limit or confine myself to any special form of apparatus, but employ any machinery capable of setting in motion large volumes of air, and I arrange a conduit for conveying the air to the upper atmosphere in any convenient and desirable way, the details of carrying out the invention being controlled to a large extent by the natural advantages of the locality in which the apparatus is placed.

"In the present case"—here the young plutocrat called attention to his sketch given herewith—"I have shown an air tower erected upon an eminence such as a cliff or a mountain, and I place in the valley a blower of large capacity, which communicates with the air tower by means of an air trunk of suitable size, and I drive the blower with any convenient power. In the present case I have presented an engine house wich incloses the blower and an engine for driving the same. In lieu of such an arrangement I may provide a tower of sufficient height to convey the air directly from the lower to the higher level, and I may arrange the blower and the driving mechanism in the base of the tower, or I may arrange the blower upon the eminence and extend the suction pipe to the lower level, and connect the discharge pipe of the blower into the air tower. The capacity of the apparatus need not be greater than is required to produce the initial disturbance or the nucleus of the storm, as, when the precipitation of rain begins, the storm will increase from natural causes. To augment the amount of moisture in the air trunk I direct the exhaust pipe of the blower engine into the trunk, thereby surcharging the air in the trunk with the exhaust steam of the engine."

"Have you taken out letters patent for your invention, Mr. Astor?" I asked.

"I applied for them, but they were refused at Washington on account of too great a utilization of the powers of nature in my method."

Mr. Astor explained in scientific parlance, showing he had not forgotten what he had learned at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., and Harvard university, where he was educated, that what was new in his invention and therefore should have been patentable were: "First, the method of inducing rainstorms, which consist in transferring a volume of moist warm air from the earth's surface to the upper atmosphere, and second, the mingling of the ascending column of air with the surrounding atmosphere being prevented until the ascending column reaches the point of discharge."

Mr. Astor's pneumatic road cleaning machine that will be on exhibition at the Chicago Columbian Exposition has been in practical operation for some time at his country residence on the banks of the Hudson at Rhinebeck, and where he is also engaged in breeding hackneys, or in less horsy parlance—carriage horses. Of his road cleaner, he claimed:

"It is especially designed to facilitate the thorough, rapid and inexpensive removal of the wornout material, or detritus from the roadbed, either blowing it into the bushes or over the adjacent fences at the side of the road, or laying it in windows, whence it may be conveniently removed as may be desired by the operator of the machine. The feature of the machine adapts it for efficiently cleaning streets in country towns, as well as for work on the public reads beyond their limits. Upon the inner face of one of the two traction wheels, loosely mounted on the axle of the machine, is a bevel gear meshing with a bevel pinion supported by a bracket, the pinion meshing with a bevel gear splined upon and having a slight longitudinal movement along the axle. The latter gear is moved by a hand lever extending upward through the platform, and having a thumb latch for engagement with a rack or other keeper, the arrangement being such that, according to the adjustment of the hand level, the axle will or will not be rotated, as may be desired, by the revolution of the traction wheels as the machine is drawn along."

"A double acting bellows, supported in a diagonal position under the platform, affords a continuous blast of air when the machine is in operation, the top and bottom plates of the bellows being rigidly attached to the supports, and a central pivot partition having an up and down movement communicated

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

from a gear mounted on the axle. An adjustable connection through a pinion affords means of giving more or less throw to the central pivoted partition of the bellows, or other gearing may be employed to increase the power of the bellows, the force of the air blast being readily adjustable for the purpose of placing the dust in windrows at one side or blowing it to a distance from the road. The bellows has a supplemental nozzle, adjustable vertically and laterally the distance at which this nozzle is supported above the ground being conveniently regulated by a hand lever within easy reach of the driver. To keep the dust from flying upward, a hood covers both the nozzle proper and the auxiliary nozzle. It will be seen that by means of this machine an air blast of almost any desired force may be obtained, and that it can be readily directed by the driver in such a way as to be most efficient in completely clearing the roadbed of dust or any light or loose foreign matter. The great advantage that the machine has over brushes is that there is nothing in the air blast to wear out or to remove the solid part of the roadbed."

Mr. Astor explained further that he recognized that his road cleaner was not so adaptable for city use, where it would raise too great a dust, as for the country, where there were not so many windows where the dust would enter. It was principally serviceable on macadamized roads, and would help out the roadmaking precepts of the celebrated Scotch engineer, John Loudon MacAdam, to the effect that "it is as important to remove the wornout material from a stone road as to put on new material," and that "all mud should be brushed from the road surface before applying more stone."

When Mr. Astor, after leaving Harvard university, resided in the Orient his principal occupation was making pedestrian tours through Turkey and Greece, with Athens as his headquarters. Upon his return to America he became an ardent wheeler or bicyclist. Later he invented a patent bicycle brake shoe, being moved to do so, for the following reasons, as thus explained:

"It is well known that the soft rubbere tire of a bicycle wheel, which is circular in cross section when first applied to the wheel, soon becomes worn in use so as to present a flat zone to the bicycle brake. The brake being adapted to a circularly convex tire, fulfills its office when the tire is new and enables the rider to retain full control of his machine, but when the tire becomes worn in the manner described, the brake no longer adapts itself to the entire periphery of the tire, but touches only upon the sides, thereby affording only a small fractional surface, which is insufficient for the control of the machine. To obviate this difficulty and to provide a brake which will adapt itself with equal advantage to either a new or a worn tire is the object of my invention."

"My invention," Mr. Astor continued, "consists in a bicycle brake shoe made of spring metal and slotted longitudinally, so as to cause it to adapt itself to the periphery of the tire without regard to its cross sectional shape. In carrying out my invention I make the brake shoe A of spring material, preferably of tempered steel, and in the process of manufacture I give it the required form by means of a drop press, or by some analogous method, and I make in the brake shoe a longitudinal slit a, as shown in Figure 3, or two more longitudinal slits a a, as shown in Figure 5. The outer edges of the brake shoe and the edges along the slits a a are rounded, as shown in the cross sectional views to prevent the shoe from injuring the soft rubber tire of the bicycle wheel. The brake shoe A

MR. ASTOR'S RAINMAKING PROCESS AS DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

is pivoted to the fork which supports the wheel E, and is connected with the brake lever C by a rod B in the usual way. The brake shoe is brought to bear upon the periphery of the bicycle wheel E by pressing the brake lever C more or less. The several divisions of the brake shoe are allowed to act independently of each other, each producing its due proportion of friction, thereby rendering the whole of the periphery of the tire available as a frictional surface upon which the brake shoe may act. By the employment of my improved brake shoe many of the mishaps incident to bicycle riding may be avoided, as it provides means for maintaining perfect control over the machine."

So much for the inventions of John Jacob Astor IV. But he has even more in his mind than the three described. COLMOLYN.

NIAGARA'S POWER.

Soon to be Transformed Into Electric Energy for Manufacturing.

ALTERNATING CURRENT TO BE USED.

Interesting Talk With George Forbes, the Electrician.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WORK.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 15.—Since last Saturday night Prof. George Forbes, the eminent English electrician employed by the Niagara Falls Tunnel and Power Company to work out the details of the transmission of water power into electrical energy and its transmission to Buffalo, has been in town examining plans. He has nearly arrived at a conclusion, which he will embody in his report to the company within a few days. While not yet ready to forestall his decision, he did say yesterday for publication:

"The alternating current will be used in the trasmission of electricity from the falls to Buffalo."

When he made this declaration Prof. Forbes sat at his desk in a bright and cheery office, surrounded by hundreds of maps and drawings of dynamos, motors, turbine wheels, cables and other electrical apparatus, working out problems in hydrostatics and the power of electricity. Although quite busy when the reporter entered, Mr. Forbes consented to devote a few minutes to conversation. He said:

"You can see that I have several hundred sheets of drawings to go through and examine minutely. We received drawings from almost every engineering firm of prominence in the United States and Canada, and also several sets of plans from old country engineers. None came from England, however. By hard work I have managed to go through the majority of these drawings. I have at last simmered the question down to a few competitors, and their drawings are the ones you may see on the wall about you. I hung them there so that they might be accessible, as I am now using them constantly.

LARGE MACHINERY TO BE USED.

"I have practically decided upon the turbine which will be used, also upon the dynamos which the power company will put over the wheel pit, but I would not dare to say which drawings I favor most as yet, because I must first make a report to the company. I am now at work on that report, and will have it completed by the last of the week, and then I expect the world will know who will make the famous turbines and construct the electrical apparatus. These pieces of machinery will be famous because of their size. They will be the largest in the world, therefore, some importance may be attached to the announcement of which company is to build them.

"The alternating current in the transmission of the electricity has been decided upon for many reasons, but it would take a column of scientific explanation to describe the reasons for selecting this plan.

"There is another point yet to be decided, and that is the route by which this power will be transmitted to Buffalo. There are three different routes under consideration now: one through Canada one, through the American side and the other by way of Grand island. The cheapest way, other things being equal, will have the preference. This current, I am now quite positive, will be transmitted to Buffalo with but a loss of 3½ per cent. This is a much smaller loss than has been generally figured on, but I can now state definitely that the loss will not exceed that and it may be as low as 3 per cent. I have thought sometimes that it would not go above that figure."

"How is this electricity to be used after it reaches Buffalo?" asked the reporter.

DISPLACING STEAM ENGINES.

"All mills or manufacturing establishments will be obliged to put in a motor in place of a steam engine. By the use of transformers the current entering the motor can be varied in strength so that a motor will run the machinery much as a steam engine would. The current being put through different transformers will act the same as a throttle to a steam engine. The further it is open the faster it turns the wheel and the more power is had. The fewer number of transformers that are used the greater will be the power of the motor, so that a shop can run one machine or a dozen, it makes no difference."

"How about the use of electricity for lighting, heating and cooking purposes?"

"No motor will be needed in those cases. For lighting and heating a house and for cooking the only thing that will be necessary is to connect the apparatus in the house with the main cable. Then the lights can be turned on at pleasure, the cooking apparatus used whenever needed, and the heating also. But then I hardly think electricity will come into general use for heating and cooking. It will probably take the place of gas in lighting to a great extent, but probably only the wealthier class of citizens will use it for heating and cooking. It would be rather expensive when put to those uses, I imagine.

COST OF ELECTRICITY.

"A large number of people think that electricity will be used generally, as I have said it would not be, but I can readily show why they are mistaken in their views of electricity. If we could furnish electricity, which is manufactured by water power, at 10 per cent of what it costs to produce it by steam, the current could be economically used for both cooking and heating. But we do not propose to sell it as cheap as that; we will sell it at about half the cost of steam."

"What would be the effect on the dynamos and turbines at the falls if all the people using electricity in Buffalo were to shut off their supply at the same time?"

"There would be nothing noticeable. The dynamos and turbines will work automatically, so that if all the users of electricity shut off at the same time the wheels in the power house would cease to work. There would be no difficulty on that score, let me assure you."

"About how long will it be before the wheels and dynamos will begin to turn?"

"It is almost impossible to state positively just when things will be in readiness for operation. Just now everything is running as smoothly as one could wish, and if nothing interferes I am sure the machinery will be turning by the latter part of summer or the early fall, perhaps before that time. But in my opinion many world's fair tourists will have a chance to see the wonder of the age in operation."

"What kind of current will be used at the falls? You have stated that the alternating would be used in Buffalo."

"When I spoke I meant the entire output would be by alternation current. It will be used locally as well as for long distance transmission."

THE TUNNEL'S PROGRESS.

The tunnel is now nearing completion, and many other enterprises, almost in an embryonic state a year ago, are now well under way or entirely consummated. The tunnel itself is 6,700 feet long, or as long as it will be built at present. Most of this is brick-lined, but there still remains 2,700 feet to be covered. This will not be a long job, though, when once started. The wheel-pit of the power company is nearly completed and the short tunnel from the pit to the main tunnel has been broken through, but it is not yet bricked over. The inlet canal for the power company is finished. This is 200 feet wide at the river and 150 feet wide at its terminus, over the head of the tunnel. It is 20 feet deep and is lined on both sides with granite. From this main canal the power canal, or feeder, for the Niagara Paper Company extends. This latter canal, 12 feet deep and 18 feet wide, is also completed.

In the main wheel-pit a beautiful sight is to be seen. A stream of water over a foot in diameter pours out of a fissure in the rock about 40 feet from the surface, and goes pouring over into the cavity below. Where this stream of water comes from is unknown. It is strongly impregnated with sulphur and is ice cold. No attempt has been made to stop it as yet, and the men work near it in rubber coats, nats and boots.

THE PAPER MILL.

The wheel-pit and short tunnel of the Niagara Paper Company are well under way. This tunnel is 700 feet long, and will be seven feet in diameter when brick lined, but at the present time, only having been broken through, is from 6 to 10 feet in diameter. The paper mill is almost completed. There is little machinery in place, but it is arriving daily. The huge size of some of the pieces is a source of amazement to even machinists, and to the ordinary observer are awe-inspiring. This plant covers 11 acres of ground, mostly reclaimed from the bed of the Niagara river. A year ago the place now occupied by the power house, drying room and several other buildings was covered with from 2 to 10 feet of water. This land was reclaimed by dumping the rock brought up from the excavation for the main tunnel upon the edge of the river. This was kept up for several months and now there has been reclaimed from 20 to 30 acres of river bottom.

Beginning near the Niagara Paper Company's plant and extending along the river bank for a considerable distance, and then north, crossing all the railroads, is the road of the Niagara Junction Railway Company. As its name indicates the road is being built for a terminal line and will connect with all the trunk lines leaving or entering Niagara Falls. It is six miles long and is built for the greater share of the distance in the air. The last connection which it makes is with the Lockport branch of the New York Central railroad. Switches to all the other lines which it crosses will be put in.

PROVED HER KINSHIP.

An Old Woman Who Claimed to Be Lamar's Cousin.

St. Louis Republic.

Judge Thos. J. Wharton of Jackson, Miss., tells an interesting story illustrative of the genial undercurrent of the life of the late Justice Lamar.

"On one occasion," says Judge Wharton, "while Lamar, then United States senator, was in Jackson, and a guest of my house, we were all sitting in the parlor, and on looking out at the gate I noticed an old woman hobbling on crutches. I excused myself and in person met the old lady at the door. I knew what she wanted, for she had often informed me she was coming to see 'Cousin Lucius' the first time she caught him in town. In fear and trembling I asked her what I could do for her, and she replied:

" 'I want to see Cousin Lucius.'

"Seeing there was no escape I returned to the parlor and told the senator what the old woman had said.

" 'Well, let her come in; I will see her,' replied Lamar, and I immediately showed in Miss Dixon of Lincoln county and introduced her to my distinguished guest.

"The visitor was at that time, 18 years ago, a strange looking character, apparently 100 years of age—a veritable witch of Endor on crutches—and by the way, she is still living, and apparently no older than then. As I said, I introduced her to the senator and left them alone. They were engaged in earnest conversation for several minutes, perhaps half an hour, when Lamar came over to where I was sitting and whispered:

" 'She is kin, as sure as I'm living.'

" 'Well, senator, how do you know that?' I asked.

" 'How do I know it? I see the family pride sticking out all over her. She is as poor as Job's blue turkey, but she scorns any assistance whatever; that is a family failing, judge—a family failing, sir, of which I am as proud as my kinswoman here.' "

Speak Good of the Living.

Boston Journal.

The maxim, "Say nothing but good of the dead," is likely to be extended in England so as to include the living also. A titled member of parliament has been forced to apologize for speaking slurringly of the Irish home rulers; the editor of the London *Times* has narrowly escaped being summoned to the bar of the house for a similar offense; a London dramatic critic has been fined for pronouncing a play a failure, and an indignant author has recovered damages from a literary journal for a scathing review of a literary novel. And all this within the past two weeks. Saying anything but good of one is likely to prove pretty dangerous business.

How Aunt Towzer Saw It.

London Funny Folks.

"Which, Mr. Auditor," exclaimed Aunt Towzer, the other day, "I see as there's been a pollyticle revelation in them Haway islands, as Capting Cook, the great circ usnavigator, as was the projanitor of all the other Cook's toerests, discovered. What it's all about I'm sure I don't know, but I see as they call their monarch Queen Lily o' Killarney, so I suppoge as the home ruling question's at the bottom of it all. But lor, what the Sandwiches, as Capting Cook called 'em, want to change their constitooshun for I can't make out. Are they a-quarrelling with their bread and butter, and do they want to go back to their abhorridginal cannibleism?"

TWO GREAT GRAVES

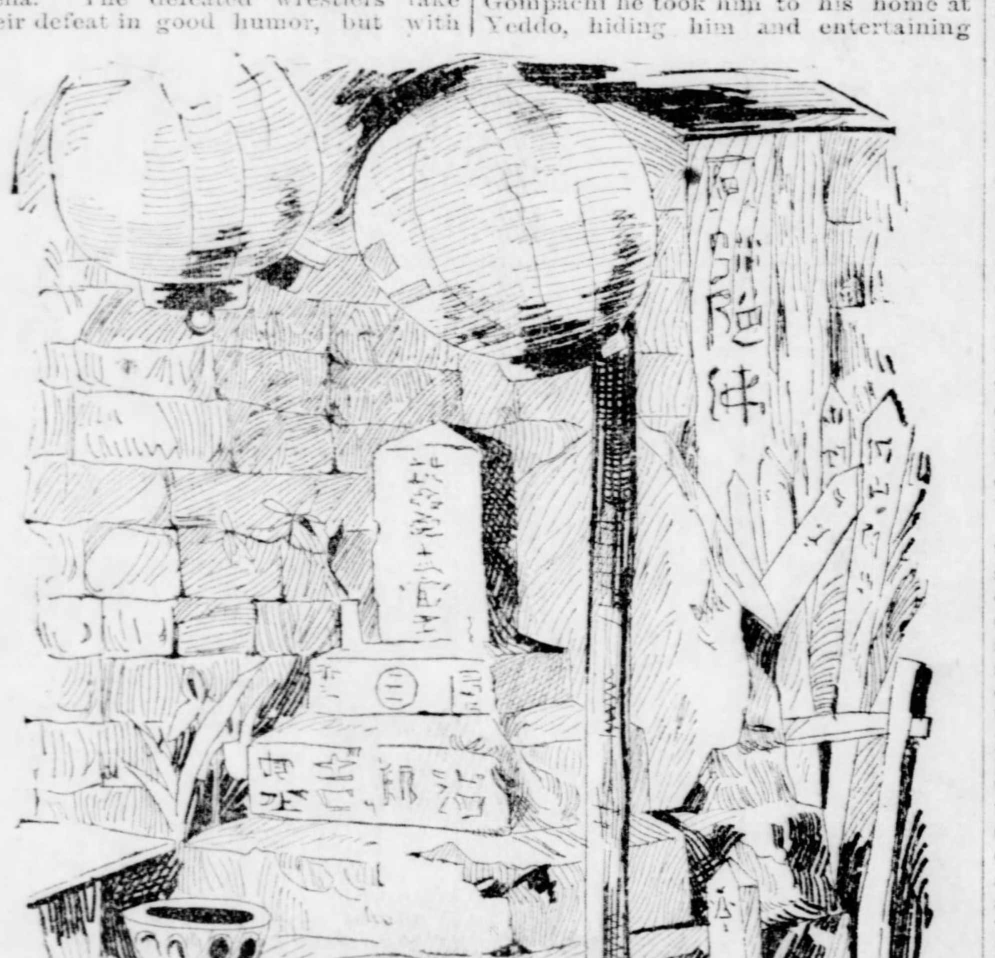
Nearly 300,000 Victims of Earthquakes Buried in the Temple Ekko-In.

THE ANNUAL TRIBUTES OF CASH.

A Trough 25 Feet Long, 3 Feet Wide and 2 Feet High Filled.

STORY OF TWO ANCIENT LOVERS.

Ekko-In (Temple of Gratefui Returns), at Tokyo, Japan, is the center of attraction in the middle days of January and June. Here in the precincts of the temple grounds is erected an immense circus-like tent of bamboo poles and matting which will hold nearly 5,000 people. The wrestling matches continue 10 days in each month, writes Frederick Stearns in the Detroit *Free Press*. The audience consists mostly of men, though there is a sprinkling of women here and there. It is a good-natured crowd, favorite wrestlers being loudly cheered and called by name when they enter the arena. The defeated wrestlers take their defeat in good humor, but with



GRAVES OF GAMPACHI AND KOMORUSAKI.

rather a sickly grin retire to their corners.

The whole performance is so utterly good-natured and free from brutality of any kind that it seems to a Westerner like myself very enjoyable. Moreover it has the sanction of religion, as the booth is erected inside the temple precincts and the grounds are crowded with temporary tea houses, booths for the sale of toys and charms and booths for minor theatrical performances.

THE TEMPLE'S HARVEST.

The temple of Ekko-In itself during this festival must reap a harvest of money from its devotees. The money box is a trough about 25 feet long, 3 feet high and 2 feet wide, with a lattice at the top, and this immense cash box is expected to be filled in the course of the festival by the offerings of the pious. Charms for the cure of disease and holy incense are also freely purchased.

In the grounds of the temple is a famous cemetery where were buried the victims of the great earthquake which happened in the year 1656, 237 years ago, when 188,000 people lost their lives in Tokyo alone.

In 1855 another terrible earthquake in this same city destroyed over 100,000 people, who were also buried in this same cemetery, and the monument—a simple shaft—commemorates each event.

In one side of the cemetery is a space inclosed by a stone wall, within which are two graves and monuments. Under the first stone lies the dust of Gompachi, robber and murderer; under the other the dust of his true love, Komurasaki, who lies buried by him. Her sorrow and her constancy hallowed the place even though he was a robber and she a denizen of the Yoshiwara, and to-day I saw the smoke of much incense burned by pious people arising from their graves.

A STORY OF LOVE.

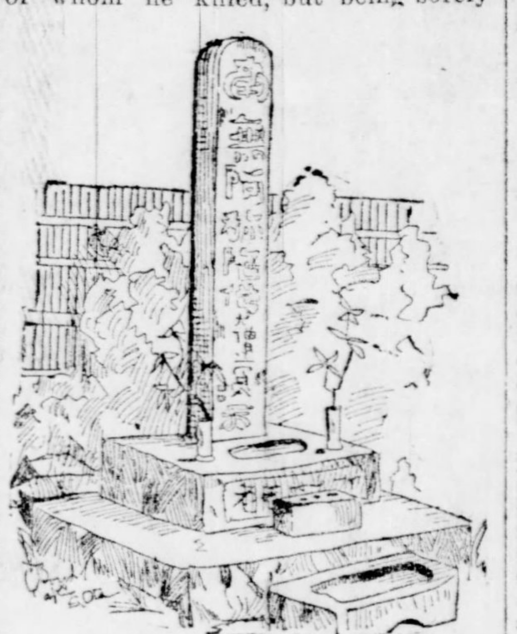
The story of the lives of Gompachi and Komurasaki is dear to the hearts of millions of Japanese, and like that of the Forty-seven Ronins illustrates a phase of character sacred to this unique oriental people. In condensed form it is as follows:

More than 200 years ago, during the era Kwanbeen, when Reigen Tenno was mikado, there lived a young man, Shirai Gompachi, in the service of the prince of the Province of Inabi, who, but 16 years old, had won reputation for his skill with the sword as well as for his personal beauty. It a trifling quarrel with a clansman he slew him and was obliged to flee the province, escaping toward Yeddo, the capital. On his way, weary and footsore, he stopped at a roadside inn and would have fallen victim to a gang of robbers, whose trysting place it was, had he not been warned by a beautiful maiden who had been carried away from home by these robbers, who had not only robbed her father of his treasures, but of his daughter.

Gompachi, warned, lay in wait for the robbers and slew them all, afterward taking the beautiful maiden, whose name was Komurasaki, back to Mikawa, the town where her parents dwelt. The old folks, beside themselves with joy, in their gratitude wished Gompachi to remain with them, but he, although the maiden had fallen desperately in love with him for his beauty and valor, fretted to go on to Yeddo and take service as samurai in the household of some noble lord.

The parents made him a parting gift of 200 ounces of silver and bade him farewell. To Komurasaki, grief-stricken over the departure of her lover, he promised to return if she would be faithful and true and take care of her parents with filial piety.

On his way to Yeddo he again fell in with highwaymen, six in number, two of whom he killed, but being sorely



MONUMENT TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

pressed it was going hard with him when a swordsman, happening to pass, came to his rescue and put the other robbers to flight. This friend in need proved to be Chebel, chief of a friendly society of wardsmen of Yeddo. Admiring the valor and skill of young Gompachi he took him to his home at Yeddo, hiding him and entertaining him for months.

Now Gompachi being idle, with nothing to care for, fell into bad ways and began a dissolute life, becoming a favorite visitor to the tea houses and other haunts of wild young men. About this time much was said of "Little Purple," a new inmate of the Yoshiwara, and Gompachi, like the rest of the world, hearing so much of her fame determined to see her where she dwelt at the sign of the "Three Sea Coasts."

BOTH WERE ASTONISHED.

When they met both were astonished, for this famous beauty was the very girl whom several months before Gompachi had rescued from the robbers' den and restored to her parents in Mikawa. He had left her in prosperity, the darling child of rich parents, when they had exchanged vows of love and fidelity, and now they met in a common stew in Yeddo.

Komurasaki, divided between joy and shame, explained that calamity and reverses had fallen upon her house and, her parents driven to poverty, she had sold her wretched body to send money to her father and mother. But in spite of this misfortunes multiplied and they had died of misery and grief. She implored her lover not to desert her, but rescue her once more. He, too poor to redeem her from servitude, promised to aid her, which he did until his stock of money ran out, and being a ronin without fixed employment and no means of refilling his purse, a wicked spirit rose within him and he went out and killed a man, and having robbed him of his money carried it to Komurasaki. From bad to worse was an easy step. Blinded by his love Gompachi kept slaying and robbing, until it came to pass that he was caught red-handed and beheaded as a common malefactor.

Chobei's affection for the young man led him to claim the body and head and he buried him in the grounds of the Temple Ekko-In.

When Komurasaki heard of her lover's death she flew to the temple and threw herself upon the new-made grave. Bitterly she wept and prayed over the tomb of him, whom with all his faults she had loved so well, and then plunging a dagger into her breast she died.

The priests of the temple, greatly astonished at the loving faithfulness of this beautiful girl, laid her side by side with Gompachi in one grave, which bears this inscription: "Tomb of the Shiyoku." (Fabulous birds which, living one within the other, are the emblems of connubial love and fidelity.) By this stone stands another graven with a longer legend, which runs as follows: "In the old days she pined for the beauty of her lover, who was as fair to look upon as the flowers, and now beneath the moss of this old tombstone all has perished of her save her name. Amid the changes of a fitful world this tomb is decaying; under the rain gradually crumbling beneath its own dust the outline alone remains. Let us preserve it from decay for future generations and let us write this phrase upon it: 'These two birds, beautiful as the cherry blossoms, perished before their time.' "

The inclosing wall to the graves is composed of inscribed stones, placed there by worshipers at the shrine who fancied they had been successful in undertakings because they had carried with them a fragment of the gravestone, hence this wall is made of thank offerings and is laid up without mortar.

THE TRIB…

Remnant of … dians Now …

ALWAYS THE FRIENDS OF …

Live in Log Cabins and Rais… Crops of Corn.

A WILD, IRREGULAR CODE OF DUELING.

Few persons in Texas, and probably nobody outside of the State, are aware of the fact that there still exists within its borders the remnant of a once-powerful tribe of Indians, even in the darkest days of the infant republic the staunch friends of the white race. While the Comanches, Kiowas, Lipans and other wild tribes, who in years past left a trail of blood on the unprotected frontiers, have long since been gathered on government reservations and compelled to pretermit their depredations, the remnant of the Alabama and Coshatta tribes, numbering now about 250 souls, still pursue a peaceful existence on the banks of the Trinity river in Polk, San Jacinto and Liberty counties.

These Indians are a branch of the Creek nation, who early in the present century withdrew from the contest with the white race as hopeless and sought a home on the Trinity river, in Texas, then under Spanish rule. When immigration again brought Americans around them, they persisted in their peaceful policy, receiving their former foes with kindness and hospitality, sharing provisions with them and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of settlers in a new country. In the war with Mexico they adhered to the cause of Texas, remaining quietly in their villages, ready to take up arms with the rest of the population in case the Mexican army should succeed in reaching the Trinity. During the war of the rebellion they pursued the same steadfast policy of peace, abstaining from all offense, doing everything to conciliate the whites, appealing trustfully when oppressed to the friends they had made by their own good conduct, thankful for justice when they could obtain it, and submitting patiently to wrong when told there was no redress.

Several years ago the State bought a tract of land for the Alabamas and settled them upon it. They have made clearings in the forests and constructed comfortable log cabins, having good stocks of horses and cattle and raising sufficient crops for their support. The crops are cultivated rather for their own use than for sale. Indian corn is the principal one, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all of them vegetables, and they usually fill their villages with fruit trees. During the season of cultivation they remain closely at home, working industriously and hunting only at such leisure times as their crops allow them. The interval between the working and the gathering of the crops is usually spent in rest and social intercourse and occasionally hunting parties.

But when everything is gathered and housed, and the last crevice in their granaries closed, to exclude light a… air, as a guard against the depredations of that South Texas corn pest known as the weevil, then comes the return to Indian life and Indian enjoyment. They break up into hunting parties, after the Arab fashion, taking with them their wives and children, their horses and tents and household utensils. They seek the forests which settlements have not yet reached, and work their way to the dense cane brakes on the rivers which the white man has not yet penetrated. They soon fill their camps with game, and alone with themselves and nature, and safe from the intrusion of a superior and conquering race, enjoy the realization of Indian life as it was before the white man discovered their country. Devoted to the wild and exciting sports of the chase, and reveling in that absolute freedom which is their ruling passion, they find in these hunting excursions their times of greatest enjoyment. When weary of the chase or satisfied with its result, they return to their villages, their horses loaded with dried meat and deer skins, to be dressed for market, and bears' oil and hides for their own use and for sale.

Like all other Indians they have that fatal passion for drink which seems destined to result in their extermination. But it is generally kept within reasonable bounds, and they do not drink habitually. A constitutional depression of spirits to which they are particularly subject, or an overflow of social feeling on the reunion of friends returning from their hunting expeditions, usually leads to a beginning. One after another is drawn in, and the revel sometimes extends over three days and nights. When it is over they carefully efface all traces of debauchery, dress themselves handsomely, return to their usual occupations and for a long time drink nothing intoxicating. They listen with patience and good humor to remonstrances on the subject, and a friend can often dissuade them from drinking, or induce them to close a revel sooner than they otherwise would have done.

They are fond of dress and show considerable taste in the selection and adaptation of the colors which best become them. They are fond of ornaments, especially those made of pure silver, but will not wear jewelry of the baser metals. They have a wild, irregular code of dueling of their own, and are always ready to throw life away on a point of honor. They do it with a coolness and indifference which would excite the envy of a white follower of the code. In fact they do not seem to feel that instinctive dread of death which characterize the white man. They speak of it with as much indifference as any other future event, and meet it apparently without fear or reluctance.

These Indians all speak English, and in addition converse in three different languages, all evidently dialects of the Creek, and most of them understand the servile Choctaw, which was once the general language among the different tribes, and their usual means of communication with the whites. They are fond of festivals, ball play, dances and social assemblages of every kind, all of which are conducted with the best of good feeling and seem to be sources of unalloyed enjoyment.

Fads the Result of Disease.

St. Louis Republic.

Everybody has his fads or peculiarities, and they should be more leniently considered, because, in a majority of cases, they are the result of disease—the affliction which we call civilization, the development of intense nervousness through the strain upon our finer sensibilities.

There is an idea prevalent with a great many people in whose minds still lingers a touch of the old Puritan prejudice against certain professions, that the moment a woman steps out of the pale of the household, and beyond the stereotyped counter or sewing machine to battle with the world she loses at least a part of that delicacy and bloom of purity which we are taught be tradition since the world began is a woman's greatest and best charm. She may have a voice whose ring embodies the very spirit of music, but forsooth, because she is a woman of high and noble ideas, she must not take it on the stage, or scarcely into the concert hall. Her hand may possess some of the cunning which lurked among the masters of old Italy, but she must not paint, or if she does she may not enjoy the delightful, half Bohemian existence into which merely fashionable people are admitted, because it is not strictly compatible with conventionality. She may do none of these things, and woe betide her if she dares to brave Dame Fashion and enter into the world of song, of art or of anything else which requires genius and does not tolerate stupidity.

On the stage, whether operatic or dramatic, a woman may be as womanly and sweet as the staidest little housewife, and yet how many out of the thousands who nightly enjoy the result will believe this? The eyes with their darkened lashes may smile as kindly and sincerely as those which have never seen an artificial pencil, and the cheeks, painted only for the footlights, may blush just as keeply at a bold glance or an improper address as those of the rosebud debutante, stepping from her secluded school life into the whirl of society.

What though the lips of the actress are always smiling? Smiles are her bread and butter, and rather does she deserve honor for covering an aching heart than the terms "laughing, heartless," etc., which a society girl not long ago applied in the writer's hearing to a girl who had while singing received word of her brother's death. The dancing feet which twinkle before the footlights are often weighted with a heart heavy as lead, and be that heart cultured and refined, or simple and untaught, it is still a human heart, freighted with human love for its own by the same Divine Heart above, and able to beat just as tenderly or sadly as that of a queen or princess. When the flare of the footlights is darkened the fairy who danced in diamond and gauze becomes a woman again, and more than often her soul is as free from stain as that of her sister who watched her a moment ago, and her mind as far above the petty wickedness of life.

The ideas of such things are becoming more fair and just, it is true, but the change is a slow one, and, like everything else, is held back by prejudice. However, it will become a reality "some day," and the actress will no longer struggle against the narrow mind of a narrow world.

DAINTY FROCKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

The upper garment is of bengaline, with dress gathered to the tucked yoke by a frilled heading. On the left is a frock of a delicate shade of nun's veiling, gathered from a white tucked yoke-piece, and just caught below the waist with two white cords holding a Marguerite pocket. The frock on the right is of dark surah, with sash of lighter shade tying at one side in a large bow; puffs of the lighter material are let into the tops of the sleeves.

CYNICAL WOMEN.

An Unbecoming Tendency to Sarcasm Among Modern Girls.

There seems to be a growing tendency among the women and girls of the day toward cynicism and sarcasm. This shows itself in their would-be worldly wise comments on men and affairs and in the caustic speeches that some feminines regard as clever. The cynical woman pretends not to see good in anything, and her sarcastic sister if she does see it spoils it all by the acidity of her criticism.

One type is as disagreeable as the other, and the traits are such as should be stamped out at their first appearance, instead of being encouraged to run riot, growing rank and unhealthy, embittering the mind, dulling the capacity for enjoyment and perverting woman's true nature.

Now, what is woman's true nature? some one may ask. It is sunshiny and childlike, rather than taciturn and blase. The womanly woman, with her gentle, winning ways, her confidence and trust in the chivalry of man and the goodness of her own sex, is a much purer blossom than the sister with advanced views, who sifts out the motive for every action, and whose severe, though perhaps witty, speeches wound and wither instead of cheering and helping.

Dear sisters mine, don't let us try to be other than types of gentle and refined womanhood, with no pronounced or outre sentiments and a heart that expands with love and friendship for the whole world, instead of closing up and growing smaller day by day through the affectation of traits that are entirely foreign to our nature.

FRECKLE LORE.

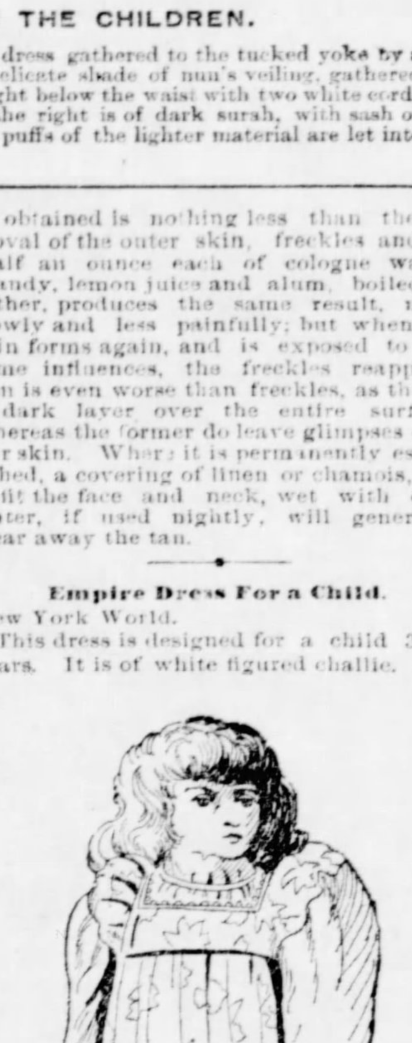
How to Remove the Disfiguring Marks From the Face.

Freckles are apt to be the torment of young people, and especially of very fair blondes with red or reddish hair, writes Ella Redman Church in one of "Three Pretty Girl Papers," in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Applications of all manner of blistering remedies are constantly recommended and used, such active poisons as corrosive sublimate and acetate of lead figuring largely in them; and the object to be obtained is nothing less than the removal of the outer skin, freckles and all. Half an ounce each of cologne water, brandy, lemon juice and alum, boiled together, produces the same result, more slowly and less painfully; but when the skin forms again, and is exposed to the same influences, the freckles reappear. Tan is even worse than freckles, as this is a dark layer over the entire surface, whereas the former do leave glimpses of a fair skin. When it is permanently established, a covering of linen or chamois, cut to fit the face and neck, wet with cold water, if used nightly, will generally wear away the tan.

Empire Dress For a Child.

New York World.

This dress is designed for a child 3 to 6 years. It is of white figured challie. The



square yoke [illegible] muslin guimpe and sleeves, with epaulets of rich lace.

Cold Boiled Ham.

In a small family a large cold boiled ham after several appearances is apt to lead to aggressive criticism. In harmony with that sympathetic attitude which should be maintained toward the gentler sex, we offer a suggestion which may soften some of the asperities of domestic life. Cut in slices the remains of the offending ham. Place in a stewpan a can of tomatoes, a few stalks of celery and two onions. Boil these until the product is sufficiently soft: then pass it through a sieve. Thicken to a proper consistency with a generous lump of butter rubbed in some cornstarch. When this now clear starch is boiling put in the slices of ham, being careful not to break them. When they are thoroughly heated serve with the sauce in the same dish.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Jottings for the Manual Used in the Kitchen.

CORN DODGERS.—Mix a teaspoonful each of sugar and salt with a quart of granulated corn meal, and scald with boiling water until a paste is formed sufficiently stiff to retain its shape without spreading when placed upon the griddle. Mould with the hands into cakes three or four inches in diameter and half an inch in thickness, put a bit of butter about the size of a pea where each cake is to be placed upon the griddle and as soon as melted lay the cake upon it. Fill the griddle in this manner with cakes, and when they are brown on the lower side place a small bit of butter on each of them, turn over, and gently press as close to the griddle as possible with a knife or cake paddle. After being turned on the griddle and browned nicely on both sides, the cakes can be transferred to a baking pan and finished in a hot oven, or if more convenient they can be baked entirely on a griddle or pan in the oven. Such dodgers can be baked in 30 or 40 minutes, but are sweeter and nicer when baked a longer time. The heat under the griddle or pan should be moderate so as not to scorch the dodgers, and they may be turned several times, if necessary, to brown them sufficiently.

RAISED BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Take a small half cupful of light yeast and mix with two cupfuls of warm water and one teaspoonful of salt and sugar. Mix wheat and buckwheat flour in the proportion of two cupfuls of buckwheat to one cupful of wheat, stir the mixed flour into the yeast and water till it will drop into the spoon like dough. Set the batter in a warm place and let it rise at least half. As soon as the fire is built in the morning stir warm water enough into the dough to make a rather thin batter, set it near the stove and it will have risen enough to be nice by the time it is wanted for baking. If there is a suspicion of sourness add a little soda.

GRIDDLED EGGS.

Heat the griddle almost as hot as for griddle-cakes. Butter it lightly and place the eggs upon it. When they become slightly browned turn them with a cake-turner. They will be sufficiently cooked in about a minute and a half. If the griddle is very smooth the buttering may be omitted.

MARYLAND APPLE CUSTARD.—Line your plates with a paste, half fill them with thin apple slices, make and add a custard of four eggs and a quart of milk, seasoned to taste, and bake moderately.

OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Put the covers in a saucepan, with no liquid, set on the range, and shake the saucepan slightly until sufficient moisture cooks out of the oysters to keep them from burning. Cook until the oysters look plump, and their edges curl. Season with butter, pepper and salt, pour over hot toast and serve at once.

TO SOAK GELATINE.—The proper way to soak gelatine is not to dissolve it on the back of the stove in 15 or 20 minutes, but to soak it in cold water for a couple of hours and then to pour boiling water or milk over it.

A GENERAL CURE.

Homely Castor Oil Very Useful on Beauty's Table.

Castor oil is neither new nor nice, but it is good for many things. It will cure a cold, brighten bleary eyes, clear a canton flannel tongue, clear a muddy complexion and drive away the blues. A dose a month, followed by a diet of soups, chops, toasts, hot beverages and fruit, will reform a bad stomach and rebuild the health of a dyspeptic. One must needs be a heroine to take the unctuous stuff straight, but smothered in root beer or sandwiched with lemon juice it is tasteless. The druggists charge 10 cents for a dose. They use root beer or pop. It is cheaper and more convenient to buy an ounce and a lemon and take them before going to bed. Squeeze half the juice into a small glass, pour on top one tablespoonful of oil, add the rest of the lemon juice and swallow. Two days later the ugly girl will be in fine face.

This old-fashioned remedy is the best thing in the pharmacopoeia for pimples, cold sores and similar eruptions. It never fails, and it is absolutely harmless. As a cold cure it hasn't a peer. It will succeed after everything else fails. A Bellevue doctor who gets $5 every time he looks at a sore throat, doses not only his children, but himself at the first approach of a cough.

FIFTEEN KISSES.

How They Were Divided in Ancient Times.

It is told by some observant student of past times that the monks of the Middle Ages divided the kiss into 15 distinct and separate orders: 1. The decorous or modest kiss. 2. The diplomatic or kiss of policy. 3. The spying kiss, to ascertain if a woman has drunk wine. 4. The slave kiss. 5. The infamous, a church penance. 9. The slipper kiss, practiced toward tyrants. 7. The judicial kiss. 8. The feudal kiss. 9. The religious kiss, kissing the cross. 10. The academical kiss, on joining a solemn brotherhood. 11. The hand kiss. 12. The Judas kiss. 13. The medical kiss, for the purpose of healing some sickness. 14. The kiss of etiquette. 15. The kiss of love, the only real kiss.

Home Treatment.

An ingrown nail may be treated by cutting a V-shaped hole in the center of the nail or paring the same thin with a sharp bit of glass. Painting the side of the nail with iodine has proved beneficial. A hard corn may be removed by frequently soaking in hot water or by rubbing with saltpeter, or by acetic acid carefully applied. A soft corn is a more serious matter, but will yield to tincture of iron. A plaster of lard and iodine is said to reduce the painfulness of a bunion.

AT THE SPRING OPENINGS.

Oddity Is Now All the Rage Rather Than Style.

THE NEW GOWNS TAKE UP MUCH ROOM.

Spread Out, Whether or Not Hoop Skirts Are Worn.

VERNAL HATS, MANTLES AND FIYINGS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Everybody wants to know just what they both look like. Well, they're odd and that, of course, is recommendation. I was trying to buy a table yesterday and I couldn't do it because the salesman broke the train of my thoughts continually by telling me how "odd" the different pieces were. "If you're looking for an odd bit, now, madame," he would say, "you won't find anything odder than this;" or "step this way, madame, and see what very odd things we have here."

Things used to be "stylish" when they were of such a nature that you were supposed to want them, now they are "old," "picturesque" or even

TWO NEW DESIGNS.

"queer." Among my tables, for example, I saw one with flap down leaves. It wasn't beautiful, but I wanted it immediately. Why? Because it was like tables that used to be old-fashioned and so relegated to the kitchen or the back chamber when I was a little girl. In other words, it was queer. I had to discipline myself for full five minutes before I could bring myself to acknowledge that because the table was an imitation of the old it was not therefore better than the new.

And it is the same way with the spring frocks. They're things we've seen in pictures, just smartened up and Frenchified. Could any living woman resist them? To this moment I think regretfully how the table would have gone with them. It flaps down so cozily out of their way.

But to our muttons. At the smartest of the week's openings I made a study of black satin coats. They're a spring fad and not a bad one, and they're cut, of course, to accommodate the crinoline. There was one which would have been hooted last autumn; now it's "piquant" merely. It was cut to the hips or a little below, the bodice tight-fitting, the skirts full enough to allow for "dress extendors" and yet hanging in liberal folds. Over the shoulders was a little round cape with a box-plaited satin ruche to edge it and folds enough to make it stand out flat and platter-like, across the shoulders. The sleeves were big leg o' muttons, with long cuffs, and under the coat was displayed a silver gray silk frock, with a little jet embroidery at the bottom, and nothing else to distract the mind from the novel and therefore

FOR SPRING WEAR.

seductive attractive sweep of its voluminous draperies.

The new gowns aren't extreme. Oh, dear, no! They merely stand out instead of curling in, and they are eight or ten instead of two and a-half yards round.

"There are at least two and often three extra breadths set in," said the leading lady—forgive the theatrical slang—as she walked up and down, superintending the exhibition, "and these require some stiffening necessarily to keep them away from the feet."

"It's wonderful," she went on smoothly, "that so much has been said against so desirable a fashion. The new skirts are made of walking length, and are a wonderful improvement on the old, bedraggled bell skirt, which has clung to life because nobody could devise a way to kill it.

"Hoops, haircloth, dress extendors, whatever you use, stiffen the frock enough to keep it from winding about the legs when the wind blows, and really make the street outfit more comfortable."

Sic transit gloria mundi. So passes the grace of the clinging gown, the angelic droop of the figure feminine. Really the distended skirt is far more in accord with the *fin de siecle* ideal of the independent, not to say aggressive, woman than it was with current notions of the proprieties of the sex in the sixties.

But to return a second time to our muttons. At the same opening of which I began to speak I saw a gown, delightful as to color effect, in pale heliotrope and silver. A heavy corded cloth, gleaming with the lights and shadows of the pale, moonlike metal was the material of the skirt, but the waistcoat, belt and lower half of the sleeves were of pinkish heliotrope silk edged with velvet. The skirt, which was seven yards round—quite small for the spring, you see—was edged with an odd velvet embroidery touched up with gold cord. With this costume went a hat and parasol to match. The hat was big and flat with a straight brim—a silver-colored chip with a big bunch of heliotrope tied up with green velvet under the edge in front, and a mass of green velvet bows on top with heliotrope plumes. The parasol was of corded silver silk with a heliotrope lining, a bunch of heliotropes tied up with ribbons on top and a shepherd's crook done in silver for a handle with more appendages of ribbon.

Another costume which had more elements of antiqueness, that is, in these days of originality, curiously combined the empire and the crinoline ideas by composing itself of accordion plaited black lace, bound across the bosom with a wide black ribbon, tied in flat bows and hanging to the ground. The short yoke above the bows was of jet-embroidered black silk, with accordion plaited shoulder cape and leg o' mutton sleeves. A huge box plaited lace ruff came close about the throat, but the feature of the costume was the empire skirt, whose plaits let it take kindly and yet quaintly to crinoline, and which was edged at the bottom with graduated bands of jetted ribbons.

Bonnet and parasol were provided with this costume also, the one an 1830 poke of white chip with bands of black velvet, black feathers and a paste buckle, and the other a black tarlatan affair with a bewilderment of ruffles.

Reception day at another modiste's gave interesting disclosures. A pretty girl was brought in and made to circulate in the inner parlors to illustrate the true inwardness of crinoline matters. The model costume which thus got its airing was a gray blue serge, eight yards in cercumference, not trailing like the walking gowns of last autumn, but just touching the floor. Twelve narrow bands of dark blue velvet were run about it at the bottom, and the bodice—bodices being now a minor consideration—was hidden under a lace coat with full flounced skirts coming not quite but almost to the knees. This coat—mantle would be a better word—was close fitted, with a ribbon sash at the waist and enormous puffed velvet sleeves with lace frills. The snugness of its fit was partly hidden under a wattean of lace in front and in the back, and was left wholly out of consideration when you began to study its skirts, how they came down and adjusted themselves over the crinoline.

The tall blonde who posed and promenaded was a bit embarrassed at first, but began soon to take real joy as she preceived the approval awakened by her tout ensemble, and more particularly, perhaps, her flat white lace straw hat with its great bunches of pink cloverheads and gray blue ribbons.

A walking dress that was perhaps a more accurate forecast of what you are going to wear this summer was a silvery green cloth frock built in three sections. Can you remember when people wore two overskirts, one short and one long, or when they flounced their dresses to look as if they did, even if the fact did not happen to be so? This was the period the green frock recalled. It had a band of dark green velvet at the bottom and some green silk embroidery above that. It had another band and some more embroidery about the long overskirt and a third dose about the short one. These several skirts were set out appropriately by some one of the spring varieties of skirt stiffening. The bodice had deep velvet revers coming to a point at the waist and lying over the gigot sleeves. The sleeves, by the way, were made with drooping shoulders. These somehow go with crinoline. The vine idea can't be neglected wholly, and there's no droop possible with crinoline except as to the shoulders.

Ah, me, life is going to be hard in flats this season. Women are beginning to take up room. Dinner tables used to be bigger and lounges longer and as to the parlor you could give a 5 o'clock tea in last autumn—it's as much as you can do to entertain a caller now. How do you like the notion of going around as animated penwipers, anyhow, good sisters?

Spring millinery is dainty, but not strikingly novel. Hats of colored satins, and more especially of black satin, are shown at the openings. The straws are flat and flappy, and trimmed with tulips, red, white and yellow. Velvet hats won't go out wholly until well along toward midsummer. Vel-

TWO SPRING CLOAKS.

vet pokes trimmed with flowers bid fare to be quite a feature of the spring.

ELLEN OSBORN.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

The Best Way to Care For This Department.

To have the household linen white and spotless above reproach is one of the pet ambitions of the housewife. The sheets most be snowy, the napery glistening from very whiteness, and the linen of the good man of the house must be such as to please even the most fastidious masculine eye.

But how is this to be accomplished when there is snow on the ground and the temperature is so icy that even a few hours of exposure causes the clothes-line, with its precious burden, to become icy and stiff? Is there not danger that the finer pieces of clothing will break or be injured in fabric by the frost?

To dry the family wash indoors is really, then, the only way to do when washdays chance to fall in particularly unpleasant weather. And if the laundress understands "just how" she can do this without having the fact at all apparent that her washing was dried in the kitchen by the fire instead of being exposed to the benificent influences of the sun and air.

The first precaution which must be taken when clothes must be dried indoors is to have the water very hot. Even the rinsing water must be of as high a temperature as can be borne by the hand of the laundress. No soap should be rubbed on the clothes, but in place of it a piece of soap should be finely shaved and dissolved in the water before ever the clothes are put in.

The bluing water should be very blue to counteract the yellowing tendencies of the soap, and the clothes should be thoroughly wrung out before they are put into it. But the most important step in this really satisfactory process lies in the preparation of the rinsing water. As has been stated, this should be very hot. When it has been drawn into the tub and while it is still steaming, pour in two teaspoonfuls of good ammonia. This whitens the clothes wonderfully and does not injure them in the least. They may now be dried either in the hot kitchen or in the cold store room, and they are sure to be white whatever way they are treated.

Try this way of washing, good housewife, and see if you are not pleased with the result.

THE DUSTING CLOTH.

How This Useful Article Should Be Cared For.

Wash out the dust cloth thoroughly at least once a week. Of all things when dusting do not forget the curtains. If they are of lace or any of the tapestries they will collect the dust very fast. Undo the loops on at the sides, place the lower ends out of the window, and give the whole a good shaking. The shades ought to be taken down frequently and dusted their full length, both inside and outside, or, if neglected, they will be soon unfit for use, and no amount of dusting will do any good. To be sure, if they are white they can be laundried, but if colored there is no remedy for them.

But the real secret, after all, in keeping the furniture free from dust is careful, thorough sweeping.

A small paint brush is kept by many housekeepers for crevices, ledges, etc., as it is almost impossible to get into these with a cloth. All ornaments should be dusted carefully, particularly those with rough surfaces, as the dust is apt to get into the crevices, and once in it is very difficult to dislodge. For the latter work a stiff toothbrush will be found to do the work as well as wished, and ought always be kept for this purpose. Use the paint-brush for the window sashes, and a soft cloth for the panes of glass.

Although this kind of dusting may not be generally adopted throughout the house, it should be rigidly observed in an invalid's room, and not, on any consideration should any other be adopted. When using the damp duster only go over a small place at one time; rinse the cloth well and often, and there will be no danger of injuring the woodwork of the furniture. When using a dry cloth for dusting shake out the window frequently and the dust will not gather so thickly on the cloth as to be shaken off and let fly about the room. Have the cloth especially soft and clean for a piano or any highly-polished furniture.

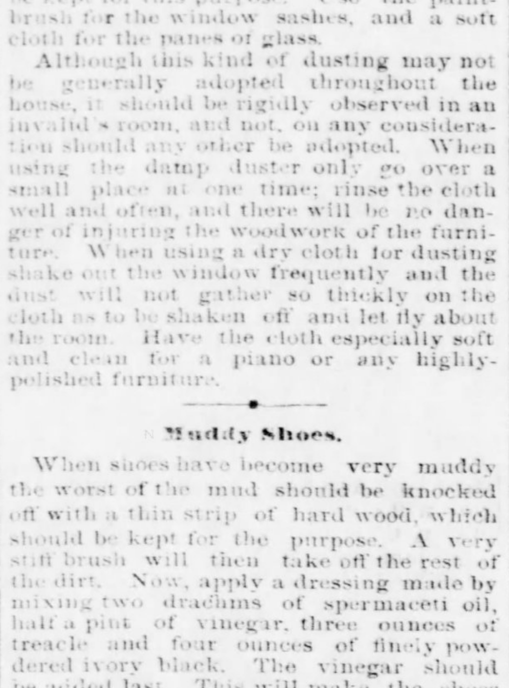
Muddy Shoes.

When shoes have become very muddy the worst of the mud should be knocked off with a thin strip of hard wood, which should be kept for the purpose. A very stiff brush will then take off the rest of the dirt. Now, apply a dressing made by mixing two drachms of spermaceti oil, half a pint of vinegar, three ounces of treacle and four ounces of finely powdered ivory black. The vinegar should be added last. This will make the shoes look almost as well as they did before their rough treatment.

A Dainty Dish.

A poetic salad described in Mrs. Burton Harrison' new story is of lettuce, sprinkled with violets. The French housewife is truly a genius, for a little book recently translated tells of 99 methods for using the soup meat left after making stock.

Made by Queen Victoria.



The *Queen* prints this illustration of a table napkin, which it says was made from linen spun by Queen Victoria, showing, possibly, that the cares of government do not prevent an empress entirely from working.

PAYNE GREY AND HIS PARROT

His Grief Was Great When the Lively Bird Died.

LOCKED UP FOR TRYING TO BURY IT.

A Young Mother's Troubles Over Her First Child.

AN ACTRESS DETAILS HER STAGE WOES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Mr. Payne Grey is of such a proverbially robust and stalwart frame that his haggard appearance at a Salmagundi reunion last Friday night occasioned his friends much solicitude.

"Fellows," said he gloomily in answer to the universal inquiry, "there is nothing the matter with me personally. In body I never felt better; in mind I am pretty blue. You remember my parrot Farragut? Well, he's dead. I am going to bury him on Sunday. If you want to see the corpse come around to-morrow. That's what I stepped in this evening for. Good night." With which speech the melancholy young artist disappeared.

Things happen in studio life that never could happen in a more prosaic atmosphere. The artists knew Farragut and mourned his death almost as sincerely as if he had been human. When they called the next day at the studio to pay their last respects to the deceased they found the artist sitting mournfully on the lounge beside a regularly made coffin, about three feet long, in which the bird reposed surrounded by flowers. On the lid was an artistic plate inscribed "Farragut Grey. Died, 24th February, 1893," followed by a poetic epitaph. After surveying the remains and trying to console the unhappy artist his friends withdrew and left him alone with his sorrow.

HE IS A SENTIMENTALIST.

Like almost all the artistic fraternity Mr. Payne Grey is a sentimentalist. He watched over the body of his feathered friend all night and next morning screwed down the coffin lid sadly, wrapped it up in a neat paper parcel and took the ferry to New Jersey. It was a cold and snowy Sunday morning. Mr. Grey could easily have employed a man to attend to the interment, but he sentimentally preferred to offer the rites of burial himself to his pet. He got into a horse car at random and rode to its terminus. Then striking out into a brisk walk he reached a clump of trees that seemed favorable to his object. Laying the coffin tenderly in the snow the painter went to a neighboring cottage and borrowed a spade. Thus provided he returned to the knoll and proceeded to dig a hole in the frozen ground. Then ensued an extraordinary thing. While he was busy digging, the old Irish woman from whom he had borrowed the spade came out of her cottage, and after watching curiously for a few minutes yelled:

"An' phwat does ye be afther doin' there, I dono? Bad cess to me! if yer not up to thricks that's agin the law. The saints preserve me, but I'm thinkin' that yer in no dacint business. An me a innicent respictable mother av sivin childher wich says Hail Marys ivery night an' goes to mass reglar, to be afther lendin' ye the loan of a honest man's shpade to do yer dirty job. I b'l'eve its murdher yer afther, ye shpalpeen." Upon which alarming remark she tightened her shawl around her head and ran off at full speed.

GOT A POLICEMAN.

Considerably disconcerted by this interview, Mr. Payne Gray began to think that it might have been better had he employed a licensed undertaker to bury the bird. But now that the old woman was gone he resolved to get through his labor of love as soon as possible and dug at the hard ground with such assiduity that presently the small coffin was snugly reposing in its grave. As he stood meditating sadly beside the grave he heard voices and, on looking back was surprised to see the old woman accompanied by a Hoboken policeman and a number of people coming rapidly up the hill.

"God bless me!" ejaculated the artist nervously. "I hope that infernal old creature does not think that I want to steal her spade."

But his misgivings on this point were immediately dispelled by the policeman laying a heavy hand on his shoulder and saying gruffly: "Dig it up again, young fellow, right away. Ye can't come no such games in Jersey, see?"

"Why, what do you mean?" cried the now thoroughly alarmed artist.

"What does we mean," said the policeman, "just dis. We means dat you fancy fellows wot goes a Parkhurstin' in New York ain't got no show in Jersey. I 'rests yer, dat's all."

"Arrest me!" groaned the artist, "for what? What have I done?"

"Hev ye got a crowner's inkwich, or a permit, or a license, or a doctor's sitificate?" asked the policeman contemptuously. "Cause if not I 'rests ye on a charge ef malpractis' an' mebbe murder. Sich chaps as ye is pretty fly jist now in New York a runnin' poor girls an' a killin' 'em and their babbies, but that won't go nohow in Jersey."

AN AWFUL SITUATION.

It was a cold morning; but as the awful situation broke upon Payne Grey that usually calm gentleman fell into a fever. Here he was, an artist of reputation, a church member, and engaged to be married to one of the loveliest of the fair sex, accused in the wilds of New Jersey of infanticide! He thought of the morning papers and groaned in anguish.

"But," he cried, "it isn't a baby. I have done no wrong. It is only a parrot."

"Come off, dere," scoffed the dreadful policeman. "Who'd a thought ef comin' ter Jersey fer the purpose ef borrowin' a spade an' buryin' a parit. Here, give us the spade, and I'll get it out myself."

With which he fell to work and in a few minutes had unearthed the box. Hastily tearing the paper off the neatly made coffin was revealed. "Huh!" said the policeman mockingly, "this here is a parit, is it? An' what duz this mean: 'Farragut Grey, died 24th February.' Why, that wuz only last Friday. I 'rests ye, young feller, on the charge of malpractis an' murder an' illegal buryin' ef a child named Farragut Grey, residence New York, parents unknown, though I hev my sispishions regardin' the father. Come along with me," and he picked up the box, grabbed Mr. Grey by the coat collar and led the procession to the lockup, followed by a crowd of indignant Jerseyites, who wished to hang the unhappy artist to the branch of a tree on the spot, but were finally content to assault him violently on the back at frequent intervals.

Being Sunday, no court was open, and in spite of Mr. Grey's outcries he was thrust into the common lockup among a crowd of petty thieves and drunkards. Here he spent the most terrible night in his history, a sleepless anxious night, full of quarrels among his dissolute companions, and frightful oaths and evil smells and blasphemies. Next morning the unfortunate gentleman, now seeming little more refined than his companions in the prisoners' pen, was accused formally by the policeman and old Irishwoman of an appalling crime before the local justice. The small coffin was brought into court as convincing evidence. A carpenter was sent for who opened the box and lifted the bird out of its bed of expensive flowers. The justice, who had hoped for an extensive advertisement in the papers of the expected *cause celebre*, did not join in the general laughter that broke out in the court room over this farcical ending of a tragedy. He promptly fined Mr. Payne Grey $5 for breach of the peace on the Sabbath day by burying the bird without an official permit.

Mr. Grey paid the fine and escaped from Jersey, leaving the bird to its fate for ultimate interment. At present he is sick abed and under medical care. To the outside world his remarkable experiences may seem like the invention of a disordered mind. But the artists who go to visit him every day know that Mr. Payne Grey has exaggerated nothing in the relation of his woes while attempting to give the rites of burial to a parrot that has often figured in their pictures. The story would be impossible outside of Bohemia. But in the sentiment and romantic elements of studio life even so extraordinary an adventure as that of Mr. Grey seems reasonable enough.

THE YOUNG MOTHER'S BABY.

The anguish that the young mother goes through is something unspeakable. You see a young mother these days has all sorts of "ideas" about bringing up a child, and she foolishly thinks that she is going to have something to say about her own child. For one thing, she knows it is awful to have everyone kissing it promiscuously, and she didn't intend to allow it; but no one notices her, especially the women who have had children. They actually pity her, and have an air of intending that the child shall not be neglected, even if it has a poor, foolish, incompetent mother. She sits and sizzles with rage. The woman comes up from the lower flat and says:

"Dear me, whatever is the matter with the baby?" In she marches, takes him out of his cradle and begins walking him and saying foolish gibberish: "Diddum wantum to be took um uppum? Diddum be bu-zum!"

Now, the mother knows that a baby should not be walked, and she says so, and that a little crying does not hurt a child half as much as jouncing does. Then the other woman tells her in a pitying way that she has had seven children. Four of them are dead and the other three—well, the young mother thinks if she can't bring up her child better she will know the reason why, but what can she say? She has read about the right way to dress a child so its circulation is not impeded, but is not allowed to do it. Because the woman down stairs dressed each of her four children in a certain way, that settles it, and she is an inhuman mother if she tries experiments. The only way for a young mother to do with her first baby is to leave the country or else give it away. She can make up her mind she won't have any rights until she has lost three or four and brought up at least three.

WOES OF ACTRESSES.

An actress was telling me of the disagreeables of her profession. She said:

"It is all very well to be a leading actress and have nice sentimental parts to do, to be cast away in a boat on the stage and come in for a share of the enthusiasm created by a great 'scenic effect,' but just consider when the scene is called for again and again, and you are kept rocking like mad for a good 20 minutes. It isn't so attractive then, to say nothing of being obliged to take a call absolutely green with sea sickness and then run down stairs to 'change' when you can't even see straight. It is like making a nightly 'fall' all through the country, on all sorts of different rugs, chiefly fur ones, that are full of dust and the hair of which flies awfully. It is so pleasant, for instance, to lie there while the scene is finished by the other actors, and you, in a 'dead faint,' strangle yourself to keep from coughing.

"Or take the scene in 'Nero,' where you die on the couch and *Nero* pushes you off on the floor. To a certain extent you can make yourself fall comfortably, but if you don't, if your arm gets twisted under you or your neck is bent, you have to stand it, and lie there 'dead' through a long scene. One of the actresses who has played the part told me of one night when *Nero* forgot to push her off the couch, and there she was in a frightfully uncomfortable position, almost dead, and so far on the couch that she couldn't make herself fall off even if she would have dared to risk interrupting the scene. The dear people in the audience do not think of these things that are part of the real work of pleasing them."

CYMON.

WOMEN AND PENCILS.

The Reason Few Women Make Good Points.

A Western woman takes up cudgels on behalf of her sisters, regarding pencil sharpening, as follows: It is an oft repeated libel against a woman that she can't sharpen a pencil properly. Now this is all nonsense. One reason a man does it better is because he generally has a better knife. A boy regards a knife as a necessity, and he is generally furnished with a fresh one every Christmas. He has a dozen uses for his knife, and when he grows up the habit is fixed, and he keeps himself provided with a good one. But a woman's knife is half the time a toy affair, and when its first edge is worn off it's about fit to cut cheese. That's one reason. Then a man has a lofty disregard of the carpet. He cuts freely and lets the chips fly about the room and take care of themselves. Ditto with the powdered lead that he scrapes off. Sometimes he makes a platform of his thumb, which of course is the best way if it didn't get so dirty. But a woman has a housewifely instinct that leads to lay down a paper and cramp her operations, yet in spite of these advantages a woman can make truly beautiful points which are an inspiration when she comes to write.

Brignoli Was Jealous.

New York Tribune.

Brignoli was intensely jealous of all other tenors, never admitting for an instant that any one of them could sing even passably well. When the handsome talented Tom Karl burst upon the New York stage, Brignoli turned up his nose.

"What do you think of Tom Karl?" Tagliapietra asked him one night.

"Oh, he is a very nice little boy," he replied, with a shrug. "I like him very much, but he has missed his vocation. I think he was born to be a policeman!"

LOST AND FOUND HIS NAME.

"Did you say that you wanted to get off here, sir?" said the conductor.

The person addressed, who seemed to have been in a brown study, started and grasped a traveling valise that he had with him. He was rather tall, slenderly built and distinguished looking, with a blonde mustache. As he alighted at the corner he appeared somewhat puzzled.

Let me see—was this my street?" he asked himself, reflectively, looking around for a sign on a lamppost. "By Jove! I've quite forgotten what street it was that I was going to get off at. I intended—no, that wasn't it. What was I going to do, anyway? I positively think that I am getting more absent-minded every day. Pshaw; this is too absurd. I say, boy, what street is this?"

A boy of 12, swinging a school book on the end of a leather strap, paused to "size up" the stranger and answered briefly:

"Tremont street."

Then he passed on, leaving the man with the blonde mustache apparently more puzzled than ever.

"Well, this beats the Dutch!" he exclaimed. "This neighborhood is strange to me. I don't understand it at all. I suppose there's nothing to do but to turn around and go back. Let me see, where was I last? Upon my word I can't remember. Now, this is getting to be perfectly ridiculous! When I started out this morning I went first—where did I go? That's another conundrum! By gracious! I don't even recollect where I had my breakfast. I feel altogether queer—just as if I had waked up suddenly in a strange city. And, now I think of it, what town is this? It doesn't look a bit familiar. The fact is, I am clean lost—strayed altogether out of reckoning. It would be rather amusing, being a unique sort of situation, only that the sensation is unpleasantly like dreaming by daylight. I am gratified to observe that I am appropriately attired, inasmuch as in actual dreams I have more than once imagined myself walking along crowded thoroughfares with little or nothing on. Here comes a car that will take me back in the direction I came from. I'll board it."

"Conductor!" said he when he had jumped upon the rear platform, "I want to go to the nearest hotel."

"Get off at the third corner, take the first right and the first left and you'll strike the Adams house," replied the official concisely, punching the fare.

"Never heard of the Adams house," said the stranger, to himself this time. "So that doesn't enlighten me as to my whereabouts. However, the only thing possible is to go ahead. This is certainly the most astounding predicament."

After going wrong once or twice he finally reached the hotel in question and dropped his traveling bag on the counter by the desk.

"Will you kindly let me see the directory of this city?" he said, adding, "of this city, mind you, not any other."

The urbane clerk raised his eyebrows slightly, as if surprised at the emphasis put upon so commonplace a request, and handed over the bulky volume. He further remarked, with some curiosity, that the visitor did not open the book, but merely looked hard at the lettering on the back, surrendering it thereupon.

"So this is Boston!" remarked the stranger, half aloud.

"This is Boston, sir," echoed the clerk politely. "I judge that you have never visited our city before?"

"No, I never have."

"Will you register?"

"Certainly, with pleasure," responded the stranger, accepting the proffered pen. But as he was about to write his name he hesitated, paused, bit the penhandle as if embarrassed, and finally, with the air of a person taking a sudden resolve, wrote awkwardly across the page "John Jones," leaving the space for residence blank. The clerk quickly assigned him a room, a colored "boy" about 60 years of age brought along the traveling bag, and presently he found himself alone in a cozy little apartment looking out upon a crowded street. He sank into a chair, buried his face in his hands and remained in that attitude for several minutes. Finally he rose to his feet and paced back and forth.

"By the great horn spoon!" he exclaimed, "I have heard of things like this, but it never occurred to me to imagine that I could be the victim of such a contretemps. I nearly gave myself away to the clerk downstairs. Think of entirely forgetting one's own name! But that is nothing. Any fellow can get along without a name, but I seem to have lost my identity entirely. I can't remember who I am. Why, this is simply maddening. If my situation were discovered I might—very likely would—be locked up in a lunatic asylum. I must keep it secret at all hazards. Ah, I have an idea! This is merely a question of subjective identification. Dead people are usually identified by articles in their pockets or initials on their clothing. Queer that I shouldn't have thought of that before. I'll try the valise first; there must be something in that to give a clue."

With feverish haste he pressed the spring of the traveling bag and opened it, emptying out the contents on the bed. There were two clean shirts, a pair of clean stockings, 14 collars, four pairs of clean cuffs, a brush and comb, a nail brush, a tooth brush, a piece of soap, a night shirt and nothing more. Not one of these articles bore any mark save for laundry numbers on the linen.

"That's unlucky," said the young man. "But of course I ought to have tried my pockets first. Here's a wallet. Thank heaven, it's full of bills—four hundred—five hundred—five hundred and forty-two dollars. It's bad enough to be without an identity, but to be dead broke simultaneously would be awful. Nevertheless, I would give every cent of the money for one small business or private memorandum that would tell me my name and residence. I can't find so much as a scrap of paper—not an envelope of an old letter. It's positively astonishing. Possibly there are some marks on the clothes I am wearing. Here's a tag inside the coat collar—'Smith & Smith, Merchant Tailors.' That's something, though it is unfortunate that the town or city wherein Messrs. Smith & Smith hang out their sign is not mentioned."

After spending half an hour more in a minute examination of all his belongings, going through his pockets at least 10 times, he dressed himself carefully and went downstairs.

"Lunatics are usually careless about their appearance," he said to himself, "and if I am to succeed in keeping away from the asylum it will behoove me to take pains with my dress. By the way, the unpleasant idea obtrudes itself upon my consciousness that possibly I may be an escaped inmate of some madhouse—a harmless patient, perhaps, who has eluded the watchfulness of the keeper with a cunning that is so commonly characteristic of mental alienation. Suppose that, instead of writing my name on the hotel register as 'John Jones' of nowhere, I had put myself down as the king of the Cannibal islands. The police would have had me inside of 20 minutes. What an extremely narrow escape that would seem to have been.

"On second thoughts," he continued, "the theory that I am an escaped lunatic is hardly tenable. Persons of that description do not customarily travel with a valise full of clean clothes and a large sum of money in crisp banknotes. Clearly I am at large with the permission of the authorities, though for how long I shall stay so remains to be seen. Meanwhile I will try to seem at my ease and as much as possible like other people. I must remember that my name is John Jones, and that I came from—let us say Chicago. No one who does not know me can contradict that, and if I meet anybody who is acquainted with me I shall be only too delighted. I will say, 'My dear sir, may I inquire for whom you take me?' and he will reply, 'Certainly, I take you for so-and-so.' Then I shall have ascertained my own name at all events.

"Inasmuch as I probably have no acquaintances in Boston, I will strike immediately for some place that I know and where presumably I am known. That, I take it, is a clever notion. No lunatic would have hit upon it, I am sure. However, it is the most prevalent weakness of lunatics to be confident of their own sanity, and I must be on my guard against indulging any symptom of dementia that I can avoid. To-morrow morning I will take an early train for New York. I am pretty familiar with that town and I ought to encounter some former acquaintances of mine there. I have acquaintances somewhere, I suppose; possibly friends. Strange that I should remember places so distinctly and yet have no memory of persons save in a dim and confused way. I suppose that I ought to be able to remember the numbers of some houses or places of business where people that I know hang out, but confound me if I can. It's no use. Now, what is that fellow staring at me for, I wonder?"

The person referred to was standing in the lobby of the hotel, near the desk, with his hands in his pockets. He seemed rather under the middle age, was somewhat stout and had a red beard. Withal, he had a jolly face and a merry eye. Santa Claus, before he grew old, might have looked just so. All these characteristics were to be noticed at a glance as he came across the lobby and lifted his derby hat politely in speaking.

"I hope you will pardon the liberty I take," he said in a pleasant voice, "but I have a reason for asking you to tell me your name, if you will be so kind."

"Certainly," replied the other, flushing, despite himself, to the roots of his hair. "My name is Jones—er—John Jones of Chicago."

The face of the red bearded man fell.

"Oh!" said he, in a disappointed tone. "I imagined that we had met before." Then he added: "Are you well acquainted with Boston?"

"Never was here before."

"Really!"—this with an unconscious touch of the commiseration with which Bostonians commonly regard people of the outside world. "You are an entire stranger, then?"

"Don't know a soul."

"Upon my word. that's not cheerful," said the red-bearded man. "My name is Farquhar—Frederick Farquhar. Now, should you take it amiss if I invited you to play a game of billiards? I've nothing to do myself for an hour and it will pass the time."

"I shall be delighted," replied the soi-disant Mr. Jones.

Five minutes later the two men were knocking the balls about at three-ball caroms. Although Mr. Jones was evidently the more expert, making from time to time an exceptionally brilliant shot, he played nervously and irregularly, so that his opponent beat him two games of 50 points up in succession. Finally Mr. Farquhar said:

"I guess you've got enough of this. It's 5:30 o'clock, now. Since you are such an entire stranger here very likely you have nothing in particular to do. What do you say to coming with me and taking dinner at my house? Pot luck, you know."

"I shall be delighted," responded Mr. Jones. "It is most kind of you to offer hospitality to a person so entirely unknown to you as myself."

"Oh, we are not quite so stiff as most Bostonians of the conventional type," laughed his new acquaintance. "I am a bachelor, and you will meet only my sister."

"I shall have to come as I am."

"Of course. No evening dress is requisite. You will be received quite informally, I assure you, and must content yourself with a plain dinner. If you are ready we will walk along without further delay."

Ten minutes' brisk walk brought the two companions to their destination—a cozy little house around a corner from Mount Vernon street. Farquhar took Jones into what he called his "den"—a typical bachelor's apartment, lined with books and adorned with all sorts of pipes, various curious weapons and hunting trophies, which last the owner had procured during an expedition through far Western wilds. Having smoked a cigarette together they went down stairs and the guest was introduced in the drawing room to Miss Farquhar.

His first impression was that she was altogether the most beautiful girl he had ever seen. She was very blonde, with eyes of that rare blue, which is likened to the violet. Her nose was perfection, and when she smiled two rows of the pearliest teeth imaginable were revealed. Her hair, gathered in a simple knot at the back of her head in the classical style, set off to advantage the pure outline of her profile. She was rather under than above the middle height, her figure having the graceful roundness which tall women usually lack. Nothing could be more engaging than the sweet simplicity of her manner, at once cordial and modest without consciousness. Jones correctly surmised that she was about 20 years old.

At the table she did the honors charmingly. In the beginning of conversation she addressed to Jones a number of polite and not inquisitive questions respecting himself; but finding him reticent concerning his own affairs she turned the talk into other channels. To his own surprise, the guest found himself completely at ease and was pleasantly discoursing fluently on abstract topics, having a great deal to say in particular about certian curiosities of marine life, faunal and floral, which appeared to greatly interest the host and hostess. Both of them were students of natural history; and they were astonished at the wide range of information exhibited by their visitor.

In fact in the society of these charming people Jones completely forgot for the time being his own unfortunate situation, and, when he came to take his departure at last, he eagerly accepted their pressing invitations to come again and see them. That night he returned to the hotel with a light step and in a very cheerful frame of mind, only losing his way three times during the journey. The next morning he got up early and sent to Miss Farquhar from the florist's a costly bouquet of roses.

II.

"Miss Farquhar—Madeleine! May I call you by that name once more?"

"I don't know about that, Mr. Jones. Don't you think it is a very cool request?"

"I dare say. But please do not joke with me. I am in no mood for it. The fact is Madeleine—Miss Farquhar, I mean—I am in a most horrible situation."

"Goodness! You alarm me, Mr. Jones!

"Believe me, I am not speaking in jest. I find myself in a predicament that is almost inconceivably distressing. What I wish to ask of you is sympathy and advice."

"If you are really serious, Mr. Jones, I ask your pardon. My sympathy you may be sure of, and such advice as I can offer is at your service."

"No man, Miss Farquhar, was ever in greater need of both than I am at present. Until I have had a chance to fully explain myself do not indulge surprise that I should appeal to you, who 12 days ago became acquainted with me for the first time."

"We have come to know each other well since then, I think," said the girl, with a touch of softness in her voice.

"You have been most good to me. But, although we have reached a wonderful and to myself most happy intimacy in that time, you know nothing about my personal affairs and circumstances. You are even ignorant as to who I am. To you I am but a stranger, received within your gates through the kindness and hospitality of yourself and your brother."

"I cannot permit you to call yourself a stranger to us, Mr. Jones. You have won your own way with us, and both myself and my brother have come to be greatly interested in you and to entertain a high regard for you. With your private concerns we have nothing to do, and it has never occurred to us to make inquiries respecting them."

"But what should you say, Miss Farquhar, if I told you that I myself do not know who I am?"

"I would say that you were speaking in riddles, Mr. Jones."

"I am stating the simple and actual fact, Miss Farquhar. Did you ever read in the newspapers one of those accounts which sometimes are printed of people who turn up after having disappeared for years, during which they forgot all about their former lives and took up a new existence without any recollection of the old? For example, you may remember the case reported in the public prints not long ago of a business man in a Connecticut town who vanished, and, as was subsequently found, resided for six years in another community in the same State, having no remembrance whatever of his former abode or family."

"Now that you speak of it I do recall that very curious story, which interested me at the time."

"Well, Miss Farquhar, I am in a position to sympathize with that man, for I find myself at this moment in circumstances precisely similar."

"Good heavens! Surely Mr. Jones, you cannot be in earnest."

"That is the solemn truth. I found myself 12 days ago here in Boston, on the street, without the slightest notion as to how and whence I had arrived. Furthermore, though my memory in many respects was perfect, concerning myself it had lapsed entirely. I could not remember my own name. In short, I was a person without an identity. I signed the first name that occurred to me on the hotel register. Jones is not my name, Miss Farquhar; I do not know what my real name is. I am a lost man."

As he said this, with a half sob in his voice, the unhappy fellow buried his face in his hands. Obeying the womanly impulse to console the young girl laid her hand lightly on his shoulder while a tear stood in each of her great blue eyes.

"Do not despair, Mr. Jones," she said gently. "It must be only a brief and temporary affliction. Surely it must all come right soon."

He shook his head.

"Never, I fear," he replied. "I hoped so at first, but there is no change—no return of that part of the consciousness relating to the ego, which seems to have vanished. But I feel infinitely easier in mind now that I have told you all. Hitherto I have felt that our relations of friendship were based upon false pretenses on my part. But now you will not blame me. Say that you will not."

"Blame you! How would that be possible? We shall be all the better friends now that this confidence is established between us. But, tell me, have you no recollection of places other than Boston?"

"Very distinct ones. But respecting people I have no clear memories. I know New York well, and it was my intention to go there on the day after I first met you."

"And why did you not do so?"

"Can you ask? Miss Farquhar—Madeleine, it was because I had seen you and I could not go away. You must know that I love you. I have loved you from the first moment that I saw you. This confession I had not meant to make to you in words. because it ill becomes a man without an identity to ask the loveliest creature on earth to marry him. Besides——"

"Besides what?" queried the girl with a roguish glance, permitting him to retain the little hand which he had taken possession of.

"Suppose," he said, with a look of sudden and intense anxiety, "that I should be married already! I have no recollection of it, but——"

"Nonsense!" said Miss Farquhar with decision. "That is impossible. You might forget anything and everything else, but not that."

"Madeleine!"

"Dearest John!"

He pressed her to his heart and devoured her lips with kisses. Then, holding her off a little way for a moment, he said:

"But perhaps — nay, probably—my name isn't John."

"Never mind," she replied archly. "There isn't a more beautiful or more romantic name in the world than John Jones. As for your identity, though you do very well without it, I will help you to find it, if you wish. Oh, gracious! there is my brother. I hear his key turning in the lock of the front door. Quick, let us compose ourselves with propriety. As you were saying, Mr. Jones——?"

III.

A jolly burst of laughter was heard as the front door opened. There was a sound as of hats and sticks being stowed in the entry rack, and Mr. Frederick Farquhar strode into the drawing room, followed by a little and very fat old gentleman with a kindly expression and a twinkling eye. The latter shook hands with Miss Farquhar and then, turning to be introduced to her companion, started back in evident astonisment.

"Why, Wilfred Mortimer!" he gasped. "By all that is amazing, how is it that I find you here? Why have you not answered my letters? Your sisters in New York are in the greatest alarm about you and they sent me on here to see if I could not discover your whereabouts."

"Do you mean to say that this is our cousin Wilfred?" exclaimed Mr. Farquhar. "What do you mean, you scamp, by coming to the house of your own relations in the guise of a stranger?"

"My dear Dr. Thompson and my cousins also," said the erstwhile Mr. Jones," I am not so guilty as I seem. At some future time I will explain it all to you. Meanwhile permit me to inform you that I am engaged to marry Madeleine."

"The boy always was given to nonsensical pranks," declared the doctor, beaming, after he had congratulated the young lady and her brother had bestowed a kiss upon her. "I was rather dubious as to my choice of an agent when I sent him on here from New York a fortnight ago for the purpose of effecting some sort of settlement with yourselves in regard to the will of your mutual great-granduncle. He is entirely too harum-scarum for a business man, and his very recent recovery from brain fever did not seem calculated to steady his head. Although the testament in question divides nearly $1,000,000 equally between yourselves and him, per stirpes, there was just one hitch that needed settlement, lest a possible disagreement should cause delay and expense. But under the present happy circumstances, on which I cordially felicitate you all, it is hardly necessary to bother about any further steps in the matter."

"Everything came back to me the moment I heard myself addressed by my name," whispered Wilfred to Madelene as she went in to dinner on his arm half an hour later.

"You are sure now that you aren't married already?" she asked, slyly.

"Quite so, dearest," he answered.

"Well, then, I am ready to confess——"

"Confess what, my own?"

"That Mrs. Wilfred Mortimer is a prettier name than Mrs. John Jones."—*Rene Bache in Washington Star.*

INTERMITTENT DRINKING.

It Is an Insidious Form of the Liquor Habit.

National Review.

There would be little use in my describing what I believe to be the cause and the course of intermittent drinking, unless I set forth my experience as to the various methods in use to check or cure the disease. It may be asked, "Has not a man a will power, and can he not of his own volition abstain from what he knows to be simply self-destruction?" My answer, unhappily, must be that a man who has once fairly fallen into the drink habit, whether constant or intermittent, has scarcely any will power while the fit is on him, and, as I have said, each fit leaves his will feebler and less able to withstand the temptation of a sedative of which he has proved the power, and of which he is too prone to forget the danger.

The intermittent drinker, as soon as he has abstained for a few weeks, forgets the disastrous effects of his last attack. He believes himself as temperate and discreet a man as any of his friends who takes his pint bottle of claret at dinner and seldom takes more. He does not see why he should not do likewise. It is the hardest thing to convince an intermittent drunkard, who is able to abstain for a period, that he can never by any chance become a moderate drinker. Nevertheless the principle of his drinking is distinct from that of a moderate man If he tries to return to his two or three glasses of claret he is absolutely certain to go on to his secret "nip" of brandy or of whisky, and his "nips" will increase and he will find himself back again in the old road to ruin. The patient, if he really wants to be cured, must clearly make up his mind that it must be total abstinence or self-destruction—gradual, perhaps, but none the less sure.

COMPOUND INTEREST.

An Illustration of How Money Can Accumulate Rapidly.

New York Tribune.

An Idaho correspondent sends a photograph of an old Idaho mortgage which shows in a startling way the amazing possibilities of compound interest. The mortgage was executed in 1861 on a piece of land in Boise City "to secure the sum of $340, if paid in legal tender, with interest, at the rate of 20 per cent per month.

"But if said note shall be paid, . . . then the sum of $170, with interest at 10 per cent per month, and if said interest is not paid at the time of maturity of this note, said interest to be added to the principal, and said principal and interest together shall draw interest per month as above stated."

These conditions were evidently not fulfilled, for a note is appended to the document as follows: "The above mortgage is not satisfied, according to the records of Ada county. With interest on $170, at 10 per cent per month, compounded every six months, the debt would now amount to $45,972,003,182,826 50.

There are a great many millionnaires in the country, but there is probably only one man in the world who is indebted in the sum of nearly $46,000,000,000,000.

CHEAP PERFUMES.

When the Price Is Low the Quality Is Generally Poor.

The Buffalo *Commercial* cautions lovers of rare perfumes to be on guard against imposture. "When you see 'genuine attar of roses' offered on the 'bargain counter' for 25 cents a half-pint, you are justified in suspecting that article. The real 'attar' comes in copper canteens, which weigh about 20 ounces. They are valued at $100 apiece. The present supply of attar is chiefly derived from a small tract of country on the southern side of the Balkan mountains, in the Turkish province of Roumania. The principal seat of the trade is in the town of Kizanlik, and the damask rose is the flower grown. The peasants plant it in rows in gardens and fields. During the month of May the flowers are gathered by boys and girls in sacks and clothes baskets. The flowers are daily distilled, that they may lose none of their odor by delay. It is said that about 7,500 pounds of flowers are required to produce 2¼ pounds of pure attar."

COINAGE WAS FREE.

Until 1863 Any Man in America Could Have His Own Mint if He Desired.

HAD TO MAKE GOOD MONEY, THOUGH.

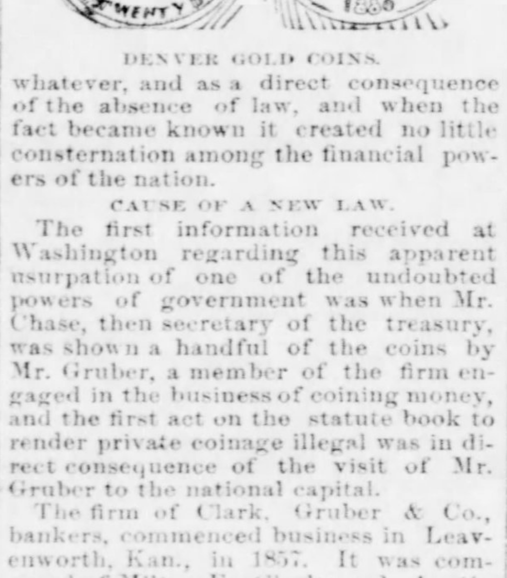
Gold Coins Struck in Denver Caused the Passage of a New Law.

COMPOSED OF VIRGIN AND METAL.

There are few people of the present generation aware of the fact that the United States government had no law for the prevention and punishment of counterfeiting its coins for 84 years after its foundation, says the *Coloradan.* Yet, strange as it may seem, it is an incontrovertible fact that until 1863 there was no law upon the statute books providing a penalty for the uttering of coins made by private parties.

During the triennial conclave of the Knights Templars in Denver last August there was exhibited in the show window of a Denver jewelry store a collection of gold coins which possessed more than a passing interest, as the card announced that they were coined by private parties in Denver in 1861.

Most of those who saw this collection left Denver with the impression that they were coined under some special act of congress, as they were, with the exception of the lettering, perfect facsimiles of the coin of the realm. But this was far from the fact. They were coined without any authority of law



DENVER GOLD COINS.

whatever, and as a direct consequence of the absence of law, and when the fact became known it created no little consternation among the financial powers of the nation.

CAUSE OF A NEW LAW.

The first information received at Washington regarding this apparent usurpation of one of the undoubted powers of government was when Mr. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, was shown a handful of the coins by Mr. Gruber, a member of the firm engaged in the business of coining money, and the first act on the statute book to render private coinage illegal was in direct consequence of the visit of Mr. Gruber to the national capital.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers, commenced business in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1857. It was composed of Milton E. Clark and Austin M. Clark, of Ripley, O., and David H. Gruber of Hagerstown, Md. Leavenworth was then the outfitting point for the trappers and traders of the far West. When the little band of Georgian explorers found gold in the Sands of Cherry Creek and the adjacent mountain gulches, Leavenworth immediately became a point of great commercial importance, and more than half the throng of gold-seekers who sought wealth in the Pike's Peak diggings outfitted at that point for the 600-mile journey across the plains.

In the course of business Clark, Gruber & Co. came into possession of 12 lots in the new city of Denver, and when, the first rush for the gold fields having subsided, the inevitable throng of disappointed gold seekers began to make their way back to civilization, the firm found that their purchases of gold dust amounted to between $2,000 and $3,000 per month, Having a landed interest in Denver it was decided that a branch in that city would prove profitable, and Mr. Gruber was sent out to erect the necessary buildings and open the branch. The firm's property was on the corner of G (now Fifteenth) and Holladay (now Market) streets, and here in 1860 was erected the brick building which is still occupied by the government as a branch mint.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Soon after the Denver branch was started Clark, Gruber & Co. discovered that the expense of transportation was so heavy as to make a serious inroad upon the coin value of the dust. The express rate was 5 per cent upon the dust going East, and a like charge upon the currency coming West, so that every dollar of currency was worth upon the bank's counter $1 10. Added to this were the attendant risks of transportation, the danger from road agents, Indians and dishonest carriers, and the constant uncertainty, owing to the lack of a telegraph line, of the amount of currency in transit to meet the demands of trade, which were constantly increasing.

These considerations induced the suggestion of coining money on the ground, and the head of the house at Leavenworth immediately consulted the most eminent legal talent attainable, and found that there was no law prohibiting the issue of coin by individuals. Milton E. Clark thereupon went to the East and purchased the necessary machinery, dies, etc., which in due time arrived, and the business of coining money commenced, the first coins being used in the latter part of 1860. Before the advent of the machinery dust worth $17 an ounce, which was the average value of the dust obtained from the Gregory Gulch and Spanish Bar diggings, brought but $14, $1 70 of the difference being paid in transportation charges alone. As soon as the work of coining commenced the average price paid for the dust rose to from $16 25 to $16 50 per ounce.

OF VIRGIN DUST.

The first coins issued were made from virgin dust, without alloy, and in denominations tens and twenties. On the face of the coins, instead of the head of Liberty was a representation of Pike's peak, with the words, "Pike's Peak Gold, Denver, Twenty D." On the obverse side was an eagle, with the words. "Clark, Gruber & Co.," and the date 1860. Very few of these coins are in existence, and many of those are so badly abraded as to be almost unrecognizable. A $10 piece of this coinage in tolerable preservation will readily bring $50. It was soon learned that this coin would not answer the purposes of trade. The loss from abrasion was very serious, and besides, the metal was so brittle that a fall upon a hard surface was sufficient to shatter the piece. Accordingly a new set of dies was procured in 1861, and the government proportion of alloy added.

The design of the new coins was the same as that of the United States coins, except instead of the word "liberty" on the head of the vignette, were the words, "Pike's Peak," and on the obverse, instead of the words, "United States of America," the words, "Clark, Gruber & Co., Twenty D." In order to ensure the prompt acceptance of the latter coins, which were in denomination $2 50, $5, $10 and $20 pieces, they were made 1 per cent more valuable than the coin of the nation, and this measure, prudent at the time, caused the gradual disappearance of these coins, as they were more valuable for the melting pot than for the purpose of commerce.

COMMANDED A PREMIUM.

From the very first, not only the coins but the bullion stamped "Clark, Gruber & Co." circulated side by side with those bearing the stamp of the United States mint, were eagerly sought by brokers, both of this country and Europe, and commanded a premium in every market of the world. The firm made money rapidly. In the two years or less during which they were engaged in coining their net profits from this source alone were not less than $100,000, the total amount coined being something over $3,500,000. The purchase of dust frequently amounted to $5,000 and $10,000 in a single day, and the next morning the coin was on the bank counter ready for the business of the day.

In 1862, believing that Denver could secure a coinage mint of the United States, H. P. Bennet, then delegate to congress, secured a petition signed by all the leading citizens of Denver, recommending the establishment of a branch coinage mint in that city, on the ground that a private mint was already established there and in successful operation. This fact was a revelation to members of congress, but the idea was favorably entertained, and the suggestion was made that before taking action the matter should be submitted to Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury.

When the parties interested called upon the secretary, Mr. Gruber was introduced as a member of the firm which was coining money in Denver. To say that the secretary was astonished at this announcement is putting it very mildly indeed.

"Coining money in Denver!" exclaimed the astonished official, "why, that sounds like counterfeiting. This must be looked into."

NO PROHIBITORY LAW.

When Mr. Gruber handed him a handful of coins for inspection he was even more astonished.

"Why, these are fac-similes of United States coins," he remarked, and immediately sent a message on the subject to the attorney general. In the course of a few hours word was received from the judiciary department that there was no law on the statute book preventing the coining of money by private parties.

The fact that the government had been in operation 84 years without providing for the prevention of coining by private parties was a cause of the most intense surprise to most of those present, and as Mr. Chase was then engaged in the preparation of his annual report to congress, it was determined that the matter should be laid before congress at once. The report embodied a recommendation from Mr. Chase that the government establish a mint at Denver, and that, in order that no injustice might be committed upon parties who were already coining money at Denver, the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to purchase the necessary lands, buildings, etc., and the plant then in operation at a cost not to exceed $50,000.

A further recommendation was made that an act should be passed prohibiting the coinage of money by private parties. In accordance with these recommendations, an act was passed, establishing a branch mint at Denver, which act was approved April 21, 1862.

It was the intention to continue the work of coining in Denver, but the proposition was rejected by congress, and the Denver mint has been nothing more than an assay and purchasing office since its purchase by the government. The only money ever coined in Denver was that issued by Clark, Gruber & Co. Subsequently, on June 8, 1863, an act was passed by which, for the first time in the history of the government, the coining of money by private parties became a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Purity of the Theater.

Archdeacon Farrar gives some very interesting testimony in the *New Review* to the purity of the modern theater. Among other things he says: "The efforts that have been made during the last 50 years to purify the stage have been so far successful that now nothing is more exceptional than to hear anything immoral or offensive at our theaters. On the extremely rare occasions when I have been able to visit a theater I have not only witnessed the noble Shakespearian revivals of Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Irving, but I have seen modern plays absolutely innocent and morally elevating."

The Birds Hunted Him.

A hunter, who camped in the swamps in Florida the other night, asserts that he was assailed on all sides by strange looking birds, who possessed very sharp bills. He was obliged to ward them off with firebrands until daylight, but, unfortunately, did not succeed in killing any of them.

TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift
Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet
With love in many fashions when we lift
First to our lips life's waters bitter sweet.
Love comes upon us with resistless power
Of curbless passion, and with headstrong will
It plays around like April's breeze and shower,
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still.
It comes with blessedness unto the heart
That welcomes it aright, or, bitter fate!
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart,
That love, we cry, is crueller than hate.
And then, ah me, when love has ceased to bless,
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness

We long for tenderness like that which hung
Around us, lying on our mother's breast;
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue
Can praise aright, since silence sings it best.
A love as far removed from passion's heat
As from the chilliness of its dying fire;
A love to lean on when the failing feet
Begin to totter and the eyes to tire.
In youth's brief heydey hottest love we seek,
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it dies
God grant the latter blossoms—violets meek,
May rise for us beneath life's autumn skies!
God grant some loving one be near to bless
Our weary way with simple tenderness.

—*All the Year Round.*

HOME LIFE OF THE FRENCH.

No Word to Express the Meaning as in English.

THE FIRESIDE LIFE IS DIFFERENT.

Customs of the Country Prevent Much Intercourse.

LAW GOVERNING DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

PARIS, March 1.—We have been repeatedly reminded that the French language has no word, or even phrase, which expresses exactly what people of the English tongue mean by the word home. The nearest equivalent to it is when the Frenchman speaks of chez moi, which means "my house." This is suggestive, for besides lacking a suitable term to designate it, the French home, whether you judge it by American or by English standards, is deficient in several more substantial requisites. From the material point of view it is lacking somewhat in comfort. In the upper circles there is an appearance of elegance about French interiors, and a straining after effects in the matter of adornment. But there is a noticeable lack of roominess, if one may so speak, and not the attention one could desire to household conveniences. The guest chamber is a rare appurtenance, as also are those sumptuous easy chairs in which one can almost bury himself for a good rest.

Carpets are conspicuous for their absence. Where taste and wealth are you will find the polished floors strewn luxuriously with rugs, but in other circles you have only the bare boards to step upon. Heating is very inperfect, and a sojourn in France during chilly weather leaves you amazed at the degree of damp and cold these people can endure without appearing to be disturbed by it. Altogether the impression you get is that the French are a fine weather and decidedly out-of-door set of people, who have yet to learn the art of a cosy indoor life, and who, paradoxical as the remark may appear, seem to be most at home when they are not at home.

FORMALITIES STRICTLY OBSERVED.

Nevertheless, the formalities of family life are more rigorously observed by the French than by any people we have known. There is no country where families hold together as they do here. The principle governing them in this matter is patriarchal. The home of father and mother is the center of interest for all the olive branches, and none of these ever become so old or so fruitful as not to make it a frequent place of sojourn. Whenever it can be done the new offshoots are prevented from shooting off laterally by being still retained under the parental roof tree, and when this is not practicable, the plan most favored is to get them settled at marriage in contiguous houses. We were so happy as to sit at one family table at which there were present, both then and at other times, three families. The two younger branches had domiciles within the same grounds. They lived apart, but ate regularly at the parental table, and it was a beautiful sight to see. This is often done in France: it is in harmony with the French ideal of father's home being, as long as he lives, the home of all the children.

This reminds us of another pleasing feature of French home life, the regard shown in its arrangements for the aged. At the table above mentioned there was another elderly maiden besides the venerable hostess. Who was she? Well, she was the widowed mother of a son-in-law of this family, and she was there because that home happened at this period in her checkered life to be the one most naturally opening to her. She was not there, however, under sufferance, but was evidently an honored guest.

DEVOTION TO MOTHER.

They attend to such things as these admirably in France. Ministers of the Gospel have assured us that to find some aged dependent sharing the attentions of French families, is a common thing even among the poorest. Usually it is an aged mother—often the mothers on both sides are there. "The French are remarkable for their devotion to mother." We have heard this again and again, and we believe it.

But the family feeling in France reaches out its tendrils of sentiment far beyond either mother or father. It embraces practically the entire circle of kindred, and is almost as regardful of matrimonial connections as of blood relationship. The French have numerous fete days, and upon one of the uses to which they put these they are certainly to be congratulated. Such occasions are utilized for bringing together as fully as possible the family relations. If a meeting is not practicable the occasion is improved by the exchange of letters. The French are great on writing to each other. This is a formality which is never omitted between either relatives or acquaintances on the 1st of January, and there are other times when it is almost as general as on New Year's day. Besides which special emphasis is given to relationship at funerals. In proper circles the occasion is always announced to those interested by cards, and these cards are in one respect a wonder to both Americans and English.

INVITATIONS TO FUNERALS.

You are invited to be present at the obsequies, not only by the family, but by a dozen or two of the kinsfolk of the deceased, including even cousins and aunts, and the names of all these are all formally printed on the mourning cards. What is still more touching, you find home ties and the attachment for kindred strikingly exhibited in French cemeteries. The vaults are nearly all "family" vaults, and this fact is distinctly announced over the door of these homelike structures. Not only so, but if you visit one of these burying places—Pere la Chaise for instance—as we did, the day after All Souls, you will be astonished to see how generously the departed members of the family are remembered by the surviving portion with floral wreaths, and what will still more surprise you will be to observe, from the inscriptions upon these emblems, how many of them have been lovingly laid there by relatives in the third and fourth degrees.

These are some of the good features of family life in France. There are others, of course, which are not so good, and some which, from our point of view, are decidedly bad. The smallness of French families is a standing reproach. It not only reflects on French morals, but it presents a grave problem to French economists. While England and Germany are reporting a net annual increase in their population of 500,000 or more, France is growing annually at the rate of only about 50,000, and is not unlikely [illegible] to become stati[illegible] tricts of France the[illegible] is two in each family, [illegible] the average falls to one[illegible]

CHILDREN AND E[illegible]

This is a delicate subjec[illegible] vital one. At the bottom o[illegible] the worst feature of the Frenc[illegible] ter, viz., a calculating sordidne[illegible] way in which they reduce the function of parentage to a mat[illegible] basis would be amusing if it did n[illegible] shock you so much. Two instances coming under our own observation will illustrate this. The wife of a workman, with a little boy of 8, complains mildly that for a family of three the apartment is too limited. "But suppose you had six children instead of one?" "Oh," is the innocent reply, "we couldn't; we haven't room." A lovely old French lady is visiting us, and the conversation turns upon large families. Mention is made incidentally of an honored Irish couple who increased the population of their country by 14. "Oh," exclaimed our dear old friend, "how could they afford it!"

French mothers, it appears, notwithstanding their fond devotion at a later period, are not at all inclined to burden themselves with the care of their offspring at the time when maternal nourishment is needed. Certainly the well-to-do are not, and hence the large requisition made upon Alsace and Brittany for those picturesquely attired nurses, who in bright weather form, with their elegantly attired charges, so conspicuous a feature of the afternoon crowds in the Champs Elysee and the Bois de Boulogne.

DISTINGUISHING THE SEX.

With their decided penchant for novelty in dress, it has also been arranged by thoughtful French mammas that the costume of these nurses shall indicate by its predominant shades the sex of these French babies. If red be in the ascendancy the infantile burden is a girl; if blue, the family is the richer or poorer by a son and heir. They do say, too, that for a twelvemonth or so French babies are not dressed, only swathed and bound, and that though they are often taken out of doors, they are wrapped up so securely against sun and atmosphere as to quite reverse in their complexions the ordinary infantile redness and present to you instead a face that rivals the lily. This custom may account in some measure for the excessive mortality amongst French infants, as it may also be one of the reasons why French children, as they approach their teens, the boys especially, look so frail and delicate.

Speaking of children, however, and how they are treated in the French home, that which will seem to Americans to be more reprehensible than anything else is the strict guardianship exercised over growing daughters, and the French notion that a young lady to be properly raised must be kept in almost perfect seclusion from young men. The *chaperon* is pre-eminently French both in name and as a recognized feature of family government.

GUARDED TOO CLOSELY.

Where so many women are accused of being fast, it seems very odd to think that the recognized code does not allow young ladies to go out, not even on a shopping expedition, without some older person to keep watch over them, and forbids that they shall converse with unmarried men excepting under the same restrictions. Such, however, the code is, and there are many who think that this over-zealous provision for the protection of girls becomes in the end a snare and danger to them, and is accountable largely for certain well-known aspects of French life which it would not be pleasant for us to dwell upon.

Hospitality in the broad sense of that term is sadly lacking in the French home. The latch string is always out to the children, and on formal occasions to the far-reaching circle of kindred. But the Frenchman who should wish an outsider to dine with him would be more likely to invite him to a cafe than to his own house. There are exceptions, of course, as our own experience has shown, but this is the rule. The dinner parties to acquaintances and neighbors, so common and so delightful in America, are scarcely known in France, and it is also rare, excepting in the mansions of the wealthy, for visitors to be offered lodgment for the night. In large cities the flat system, which usually means an insufficiency of room, makes this almost impossible. But it is the same, we are assured, in the country, and even among peasants.

FEASTS, BUT NO INTIMACY.

At marriage feasts there is an ample spread in the peasant's cottage and many are bidden, but beyond this the peasant's nearest neighbor, who is hardly ever more than a mile off, might as well be 100 distant, we are told, so far as the exchange of hospitality is concerned. It is declared, too, that in cities you may know a man intimately for years and may even call upon him, without even meeting his wife or being introduced to his daughters. This is owing, as one can easily see, to those French notions, almost Oriental in their severity, which tend to keep the two sexes so much apart from each other, and which doom so many properly behaved French women to lives of comparative seclusion.

But the French wife is not without her privileges when it comes to footing the bills. At this point indeed French law lays its hand upon her and makes her a fellow sharer with the husband in household expenses. Assuming that she has an income, as most French wives have, either from their labor or from some dowry or inheritance—assuming this, she can be held responsible to the extent of one-third of such income for whatever may be needed to support the family. This is how French law takes hold of the woman in the case. But there are many ways in which it also puts the man under bonds. In disposing of his property he can do as he pleases only with a very small portion of it. His estate, real and personal, is as much the property of his children, and failing those, of certain other relations, as it is his own. What is more, he can make no will which could prevent his children from being equal sharers in it. He could not do this even by a deed of gift during his life, for if he gave away more than his own "disposable quota," as it is called, the excess could be recovered by process of law. When there is one child, this quota (quotite disponible) is half the property; when there are two children, a third; when there are three or more, a fourth.

HENRY TUCKLEY.

A Countess Selling Matches.

The Countess Louise Cianciana, it is stated, now sells matches on the steps of the palace of Monte Citorio, where the Italian legislature meets, a body over which her husband presided as speaker some years ago. The count was also one of Garibaldi's most distinguished associates, mayor of Rome, etc., all of which is duly set forth upon a placard which the countess wears around her neck while having matches for sale.

H POLE.

c Exploring Expedi- ons Are to Start in June Next.

DIFFERENT PURPOSES IN VIEW.

Nansen After the Pole and Peary Seeking to Map the Coast.

THEIR WIVES MAY GO ALONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

One more the Arctic explorer makes his bow to the world audience, and announces his program of climbing the North pole. It is a two-ring performance, in 1893, America and Europe furnishing rival performers. Both our Lieutenant Peary, and Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian, have already exhibited their ambition, daring and endurance in polar exploration. Peary's ardor allows him only one winter in the temperate zone before re-entering the frigid, his return expedition sailing in June. Several years have passed since Nansan spent a winter in a ship icebound near the east coast of Greenland, but he has been making careful preparations for a most venturesome voyage, which will also be undertaken in June.

There are striking differences between the direct objects of the two expeditions. Lieutenant Peary's mission is to map the archipelago north of Greenland and to outline the northeast coast. In the prosecution of this research, he expects to go much farther north than he reached on his former expedition,

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

and will, if traveling toward it be not too rough, extend his tour to the pole, though he wishes it understood that this would be an incident of his exploration and not its main object.

WANTS THE NORTH POLE.

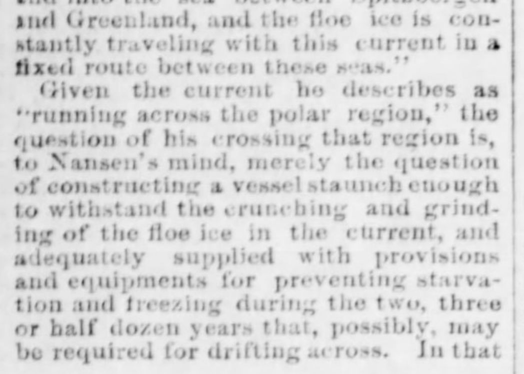
Dr. Fridtjaf Nansen's campaign is aimed directly against the North Pole, and nothing short of its discovery and capture will satisfy Nansen. Where Peary proposes a two years' outing on ice, Nansen expects six years aboard the Fram (Forward), as his wife has christened the ice-defying ship he is having built. And whereas Peary will send back the sealing or whaling vessel that conveys him and his 10 men to North Greenland, and build a house to live in—making his expeditions northward in sledges or on snow shoes—Nansen purposes a continuous residence aboard ship, and in it to approach and cross the North Pole, and maybe go far beyond it.

Dr. Nansen's anticipation of success are founded on his belief that off the Behring straits, and the Siberian coast, are currents flowing in a northerly direction. He tells of how the ship Jeannette caught in the Arctic ice off the Siberian coast, drifted for two years in a northerly direction, averaging two miles a day, and was finally crushed and sunk in June, 1881. Nearly three years after the Jeannette was lost, 58 articles from her hold were picked up by Eskimos on the southwest coast of Greenland. Different objects have been found on the Greenland coast that are known to have drifted there, some from Northern Siberia, and others from Behring sound. Says Dr. Nansen:

THE POLAR CURRENT.

"From all these facts, and many more, we are entitled to draw the conclusion that a current is constantly running across the polar region to the north of Franz Joseph land, from the sea north of Siberia and Behring straits, and into the sea between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and the floe ice is constantly traveling with this current in a fixed route between these seas."

Given the current he describes as "running across the polar region," the question of his crossing that region is, to Nansen's mind, merely the question of constructing a vessel staunch enough to withstand the crunching and grinding of the floe ice in the current, and adequately supplied with provisions and equipments for preventing starvation and freezing during the two, three or half dozen years that, possibly, may be required for drifting across. In that



PEARY'S HOME AT M'CORMICK BAY.

part of his voyage of exploration, neither steam nor sail can be of any avail. As he playfully expresses it, he will "take a ticket with the ice and drift with the ice," his ship being his home meanwhile.

From the accounts of the design and construction of the Fram, she is a ship of marvelous strength. Her sides are 30 inches thick, and are a solid mass of pitch-pine, oak and greenheart, cemented together by pitch. Besides this extraordinary thickness she is cross-beamed and stanchioned everywhere there is likely to be a pressure, and at such angles that these timbers are supports to each other.

PRACTICALLY INVULNERABLE.

It appears that, at whatever point, she is invulnerable to outside pressure. She is not large, only 128 feet long, with about 600 tons displacement. Her breadth is unusual—one-third her length. Her sides slope gradually round from the bulwarks to the keel. By this rounded build, the pressure of the floes will lift her on to the ice instead of crushing her. So rounded is her bottom that the keel is imbedded in the ship herself, thus leaving no projection for the ice to nip. By an ingenious device, her rudder and screw

MRS. PEARY.

can be raised into a kind of inverted well and protected from the ice. Her tub-like lines are lines of strength rather than of beauty, but the Fram will encounter no art critics in Nansen's polar current.

The interior construction of the ship is no less special for her exceptional voyage. She has two decks. In her middle is a fair-sized saloon surrounded by cabins for the officers and crew. Should these cabins become untenable by the intense cold, Dr. Nansen and his men will all live together in the saloon and, Esquimau fashion, generate heat among themselves. The saloon walls will be protected by cork and felt and reindeer skins, and the floor carpeted with bearskin rugs. The cooking will be done on alcohol stoves, and petroleum will be chiefly used for heating.

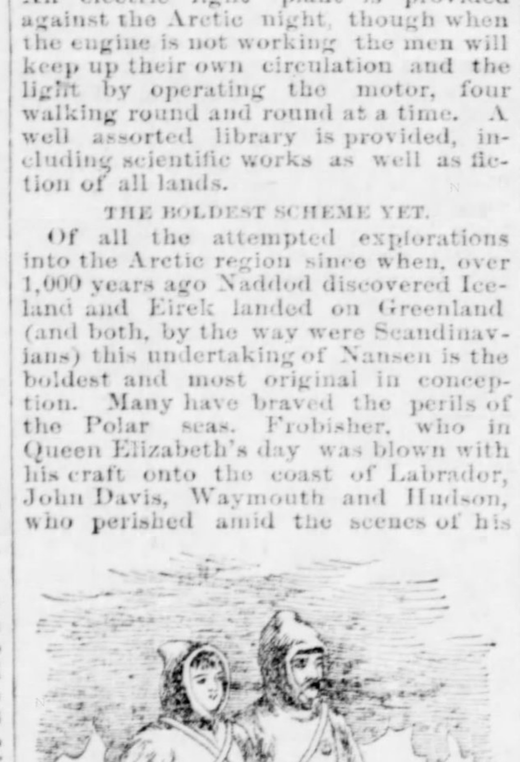
CAREFUL OF THE COAL.

The 500 tons of coal the ship will carry will be used only when it is practicable to operate the engines. A six years' supply of food for 12 men, weighing over 60 tons, will be in the stowage. The foods, all, are compressed—the milk, vegetables and soups powdered and the butter condensed in tins. Cocoa will be carried in much larger quantity than coffee or tea, as it is more nutritious and creates more warmth in the system than either of them.

The precautionary equipment includes two large boats, 29 feet in length and built proportionately to size as strong as the ship; several small boats, a number of sledges and a small balloon made of raw silk. The balloon will be filled with compressed hydrogen, kept in steel storage cylinders, and is intended to be used on clear days in searching for game, and, maybe for that adored of arctic explorers, the Pole. An electric light plant is provided against the Arctic night, though when the engine is not working the men will keep up their own circulation and the light by operating the motor, four walking round and round at a time. A well assorted library is provided, including scientific works as well as fiction of all lands.

THE BOLDEST SCHEME YET.

Of all the attempted explorations into the Arctic region since when, over 1,000 years ago Naddod discovered Iceland and Eirek landed on Greenland (and both, by the way were Scandinavians) this undertaking of Nansen is the boldest and most original in conception. Many have braved the perils of the Polar seas. Frobisher, who in Queen Elizabeth's day was blown with his craft onto the coast of Labrador, John Davis, Waymouth and Hudson, who perished amid the scenes of his



LIEUTENANT AND MRS. PEARY OUT FOR AN ARCTIC WALK.

hardships and honors; Captains Button and Bylot and Baffin, that able navigator for whom the great bay was named; Nor'west Fox and James, Hearne and McKenzie, Nelson and Cook, Ross and Parry, Franklin, Richardson, Bach, Simpson—what a daring lot of spirits, even before our later day explorers, have sought to lift the veil from the mysteries of the Polar region.

It has remained for a young Norwegian of only 31 years to suggest a new method of approach to the Pole, and to essay that approach with a better methodized preparation than any of his predecessors ever made. His mental and physical equipment is fully up to the mark of his enthusiasm in the notable undertaking and two hemispheres will wish him a triumphant success on his expedition.

Returning to Lieutenant R. E. Peary and his second exploration; the zeal he is demonstrating commands admiring attention. During the past winter he has delivered lectures almost daily—sometimes twice a day—to earn the money for defraying the expenses ($20,000 to $25,000) of his coming expedition.

His determination of the northern extension of Greenland a year ago, gave him fame abroad as well as at home, and prior to his departure for Greenland in June, he will go to Europe in response to invitations from the leading geographical societies of Great Britain and the continent. His first addresses will be before the Royal Geographical Society of London. His engagements will take him to Edinburgh, Paris, St. Petersburg, and to the leading cities of Germany. It is worthy of note, that while Lieutenant Peary was, himself, assuming the entire cost of his expedition, that of Dr. Nansen was from the start, supported by State, society and private contributions. The Norwegian national assembly granted $55,000 toward paying the expenses. The Christiana university and private individuals contributed about an equal amount, while the London geographical society volunteered to make up for whatever deficiency there may be. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has evinced the liveliest interest in Nansen's plans, all of which have been submitted to him, and has lent his royal encouragement to the undertaking. This is in decided contrast to the inattention shown our brave explorer by his government, and it was not until this present month of March that an American geographical society, that of Philadelphia, offered him material aid.

As already stated, Lieutenant Peary's explorations of the next two years will be chiefly directed to the ascertainment of what lands and waters, yet undiscovered, lie toward the Pole. Encamping in North Greenland late in July, he will build a house for the wintering of his party, located on the north coast of Inglefield gulf, at the head of Bowdoin bay, which is some distance eastward of his camp of last winter. He will be nearer to the great inland ice cap, and have less difficulty in conveying up to the ice cap the store of supplies to be transported by sledges to some point northeast, for next summer's operations.

CHEERLESS WINTER OTULOOK.

It is not impossible that he will spend the winter of 1894-5 at a point farther north than ever did any explorer. What difficulties he may have to encounter in making a circuit of the archipelago he does not yet know, and it may be that the opening of the second winter will find him too far north to permit of a return to Bowdoin bay. In that event, with the one or two com-

DR. FRIDJOF NANSEN.

rades who will be with him, he will build a house of stone and snow, such as the Eskimos live in, and which, with alcohol for fuel, is expected to afford sufficient protection from cold to sustain life. Arctic hares, seals and musk oxen will furnish meat for the larder.

If Lieutenant Peary succeeds in covering all the ground his survey contemplates, he will make an inestimable contribution to geographic science. There is an unknown coast lying northward, between Independence bay and Cape Bismarck, the extreme northern point on the east coast known to exploration. To map this territory, along with the archipelago which he discovered to the north of the mainland of Greenland, would be a noble accomplishment if unattended by any new discovery. Whether the plucky American explorer anticipates reaching the Pole is known only to himself, as he is non-committal on that point. There are those in sympathy with him who are outspoken in the belief that this "consummation devoutly to be wished" is more nearly in Peary's grasp than ever to that of any predecessor.

THE EXPLORERS' WIVES.

The most interested person in the two pending polar expeditions are the wives of the leaders in them—Mrs. Peary and Fru. Nansen—both young, handsome and accomplished, each devotedly attached to her husband, and not only willing but anxious to share the perils and hardships of the arctic clime. Mrs. Peary demonstrated her willingness to venture and endure in the former expedition, and Fru. Nansen has exhibited her strength, courage and hardihood on numerous snowshoe tramps with her husband over Norwegian mountains, sometimes sleeping unhoused upon the summits. Neither explorer has yet announced his decision whether he will consent to have his wife undergo the risks of his undertaking. To each of these loving and brave women the long period of separation and anxiety has more of discomfort than the deprivations and possible sufferings on the arctic expedition.

In contemplating all the suffering and loss of life that have attended the numerous Arctic expeditions within the last 16 centuries, the question arises, Has the game been worth the candle? Outside of the bare knowledge for the gratification of the geographically curious, how much has the world been enriched or bettered by the sacrifices of the explorers? But however pessimistic the response to the question, the spirit of arctic discovery will not be downed; and should Peary and Nansen both fail of their objects, the very next year will find new enthusiasts, with new theories and efforts for reaching the North pole.

SOUTH SEA CANOES.

Those in Use To-Day Are Lineal Descendants of Ancient Vessels.

London Nature.

Students of ethnography will be interested to hear that Dr. N. B. Emerson of Honolulu is preparing a full account of the Polynesian canoe. In a communication printed in the new number of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, he points out that the various migrations of the ancient Polynesians and their progenitors, from whatever source derived, must have been accomplished in canoes or other craft, and that the waa, the pahi, etc., of to-day, however modified they may be under the operation of modern arts and appliances, are the lineal descendants of the seagoing craft in which the early ancestors of the Polynesians made their voyages generations ago. He holds, therefore, that a comparative study of the canoes cannot fail to shed light on the problems of Polynesian migrations and relationships.

Vagaries of a Countess.

In London society one of the most striking figures is the countess of Caithness, the widow of the fourteenth earl of Caithness, who is also duchess of Pomar in her own right. A believer in the theory of reincarnation, she is under the firm belief that the soul of her ancestress, Mary, queen of Scots, lives again in her body.

SIGNALS OF THE TRAINMEN.

Meaning of Many of the Queer Antics People See.

EACH MOTION SIGNIFIES SOMETHING.

Lanterns Used When the Arms Are Not Visible.

WORRIES OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

If you see a switchman standing on a railroad track acting like a galvanized frog don't think he is a fool. He's only earning his salary. Every time he swings his arms to and fro he means a great many more things than the average citizen knows anything about. He may be a sooty-looking, commonplace sort of fellow from an exterior point of view, but all the internal mechanism of his dome of thought is as clear as a bell, and as for memory—well, if a switchman didn't have a memory like the recording angel's there would be wrecks from Dan to Beersheba, says the New Orleans *Picayune*.

When you lie half awake in the berth of a Pullman, listening to the drowsy, monotonous clickety-click, clickety-click that makes things melt away before your eyes in a strange unreal fashion, and woos you gently to sleep, there is a little army of switchmen scattered all along down the line, swinging their tired arms to and fro in a relentless endeavor to clear the way for the train.

The casual observer who chances to see a switchman manipulate a train at a crowded crossing usually fails to distinguish any method in his motions except a beckoning movement which is a world-wide sign to "come along," or a movement just the reverse signifying "go away." In reality, however, his every motion is replete with the deepest meaning.

If his train is approaching another train, or another car, which he wishes to couple to it, he stands with his arms extended, and as the distance grows less and less the palms of his hands are brought nearer and nearer together, until finally, when the cars are sufficiently near to admit of the operation of coupling, he brings his hands together and then drops them to his side.

The engineer, being entirely familiar with all these various movements, regulates his pressure on the throttle by the gradually approaching hands of the switchman, as he is entirely unable to see from his station in the cab of the engine how near he is getting to the other train. When he sees the hands touch each other and then drop he brings his engine to a standstill.

The operation of coupling is attended with considerable danger when performed by the old-fashioned pin method, and miscalculations or carelessness have brought about the deaths of a great many men between the cars. In fact, one almost dislikes to watch a man standing calmly by the sheer, blank end of a freight car while a ponderous train rolls down upon him with irresistible force, apparently bent upon crushing him to death.

FEEL LIKE A FOOL.

There is a loud clank, the sound of a pin rattling into its socket, and the man steps forth unharmed, and you feel just a little bit like a fool.

One of the most peculiar antics in the switchman's vocabulary is the one he brings into use when he wants to make what is called a running switch.

Well, to bring about this the switchman has to do a variety of things. First, with his beckoning movement, he signals the engineer to proceed backward; then, as the train nears the switch, he raises one arm high above his head, and waves it around like Baby McKee would wave his rattle. That means to put on speed. Then the train must be stopped by dropping the hands to the sides as usual. With all this backing and reversing, and darting hither and thither, it is very often necessary that the whistle should be blown as a warning. The switchman watches out for all that sort of thing, too, when the train is going backward and the engineer cannot see where he is going.

WANTS THE WHISTLE.

When he thinks the whistle ought to be blown he makes a grab at an imaginary lever and jerks away with all the zest in the world. The engineer, seeing these motions, understands immediately what is wanted, and does the whistling act in good earnest.

The amount of information that a skillful man can convey is wonderful. A switchman was standing at one of our local street crossings lately trying to get a train through some rather difficult maneuvres. First, he crossed his arms, then uncrossed them and held up the index finger of his left hand, holding his arm at the same time in the direction in which he wished the train to go. Only three, or at the outside only four, very simple gestures. Yet by these movements he told the engineer to pull the train across the street, take out his pin and take the engine to the switch on the left side of the depot.

The conductor also finds it a great advantage to be able to use the signals to convey his instructions to the engineer. He does it just as the switchmen do. At night lanterns are used by both conductors and switchmen, as their hands would not be visible. Swinging the lantern forward is understood by the engineer to mean "go ahead," while the reverse motion instructs him to "come back on her."

LANTERN SIGNALS.

When it is desired to have the train move cautiously, as in coupling cars, the lantern is first held up in the air and then brought down quite slowly, until the train is almost against the car to be coupled. Then it is brought down with a quick movement. Lanterns are also used at night by station agents to stop the train, or "flag it down," as they term it. To do this the lantern is swung horizontally across the track, in full view of the approaching train.

The engineer expresses quite a few railroad idioms by the use of the whistle. The ideas conveyed by different blasts, or combinations of blasts, are not the same on all roads. One long whistle, however, generally indicates that the train is approaching a station, while two is the signal to "take off brakes." Three long whistles instructs the crew to "put on brakes." When it is desired to summon the station agent the flag boy, or any one connected with the train, four long blasts are given, and four short blasts indicate that the train is to be run backward. On a good many railroads, besides the usual whistle indicating the approach to a station, four short whistles are given to inquire of the agent whether he has instructions for the engineer. If he has none he displays two red balls, and the engineer replies by two short whistles, signifying that he understands.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The responsibility attaching to the position of telegraph operator at stations where instructions are received is very great, indeed.

An operator who now occupies quite a prominent position with the Southern Pacific railroad relates the following illustrative of this fact:

"I had fallen asleep," said he, "under my mosquito net, with a half-read novel in my hand. I was suddenly awakened by the low tic-a-tic of my instrument. A telegrapher will hear that sound no matter how fast asleep he may be. They say soldiers hear the long roll when they never would hear anything else, and I suppose it is all pretty much on the same principle. Well, when I heard the thing ticking away I became wide awake in an instant, and made haste to answer.

" 'You have been asleep.'

"Train dispatchers have a blood-curdling way of always knowing when a man has been asleep

" 'I know I have,' I answered.

" 'Take a message for train No. —.' I began to feel decidedly nervous as I realized that it was past the hour at which train No. — was due at my station.

PAST HER HOUR.

" 'Wait,' I answered, 'her hour is past.' " Rushing out to the track I looked up and down, but there was nothing in sight either way. Then I took my lantern and carefully inspected the rails to see if the dewdrops were smeared together, which would be the case if she had passed. But nature herself was against me—there wasn't any dew.

"I hastened back to the instrument and found to my horror that the train dispatcher had arranged for her to side track at my station until the westbound train had passed.

Now, if she had already gone by, the two of them, jumping along at 40 miles an hour, were headed right for each other! When a fellow realizes that he has by his own carelessness put everything in trim for a smash-up, and lost his job in the bargain, a sickening sensation comes over him that is almost impossible to describe.

"And again I heard the ticker.

" 'Here she is just heaving in sight,' came from a brother operator who was stationed a little way down the line in the direction from which the train was due.

"Well, I could have hugged that fellow, though I had never been particularly partial to him before."

DIFFERENCE IN DIET.

The Kentucky Soldier Was Used to a Full Stomach.

Detroit Free Press.

The veteran hunched his chair up a little closer to the stove and the other members of the Old Soldier club shoved around for him to get in. Then he began:

"You know," he said, "that Kentucky had a good many soldiers in the Union army, and they were good soldiers, too. In the same brigade that my regiment was was a Kentucky regiment, and the colonel in command of the brigade was a Massachusetts man. During one of our long marches feed got mighty scarce and the Kentuckians didn't like it a bit. One of them, a corporal, was kicking about it all the time, and finally he stirred up such a row that the colonel called him to account for it.

" 'You are becoming mutinous, sir,' " he said to him.

"The Kentuckian tried to excuse himself.

" 'You can't make any excuses,' said the colonel. 'The fealty of the soldier requires obedience and a stern determination to do his duty under any and all circumstances. Beyond and above that is the patriotic spirit which should make a man glad to suffer for his country.'

" 'Colonel,' replied the Kentuckian, with a half grin, 'mebbe that sort of thing does up in Massachusetts, where you don't eat anything much but cold bread and a biled bean, but we Kentuckians hain't been brought up to be patriotic on an empty stomach, and nater's got to have her way, country er no country,' and the colonel," concluded the old veteran, "told the corporal to go back to his tent and try to stand it a little longer."

The Dainty Maid.

You will smell sweet if you use myrrh for a tooth-wash; if you put tincture of benzoin in your washbasin; if you wet your hair with lavender water and brush it dry; if you powder with almond meal after washing; if you chew mastic root after a boiled dinner; if you eat wintergreen or clove candy; if you brush your eyebrows and wet your lips with violet scent; if you sprinkle lavender water on the fresh-laundered linen; if you cushion your bonnet box, glove box and handkerchief box with violet-powdered wadded silk; and you will smell sweeter if you have six baths and three changes of body garments every week.

Expert Wood Butcher.

New York Sun.

"Wood butcher" is the malapropos name applied at the shipyards about New York to those marvelously skilled mechanics who handle the adz as if it were an instrument of precision. These men acquire the faculty of controlling muscles and tool so as to do neither more nor less than the case requires. The result of their work looks more as if wrought by elaborately contrived automatic machines in which is stored, as it were, a trained human intelligence, working within the limits imposed by rigid steel, adjusted in all its parts with mathematical accuracy.

THE VALLEY FAIRY.

No stones or branches heeding,
A brook leaps down the height,
With frantic impulse speeding
To reach the vale in sight.
I understand its worry,
Brooking no delay;
Feel the same wild hurry
Draw my feet that way.
There—teasing and pleasing as maiden can be—
The miller's fair daughter dwells, fairy Marie.

Within that shady valley,
That mill without a flaw,
Who would not gladly dally,
The miller's son-in-law?
Without pause or slowing,
Like the headlong stream,
All my heart is going
To that happy scheme.
Her glance at the dance—what rapture to see!
Oh, she has bewitched me, the fairy Marie!

On whirling mill-wheel breaking,
Now driven high, now low,
No grace or mercy waking,
O brook, our fate we know.
You, oh, faithless ever!
New glad courses trace;
But my heart forever
Keeps its chosen place.
No pleasure, no treasure, does earth hold for me
Away from my charmer, the fairy Marie!

There sounds a low quick ringing,
The mad wheel turns no more.
Two white arms round me clinging
Raise me to heaven's door.
In your wild excesses,
Brook, now rage and flee!
To our love caresses
All is melody.
Go sorrow! Each morrow more happy will be,
For mine now forever is fairy Marie.

—*Laura Garland Carr in Philadelphia Ledger.*

POISONED ARROWS.

Collection of Implements of Savage Warfare From South America.

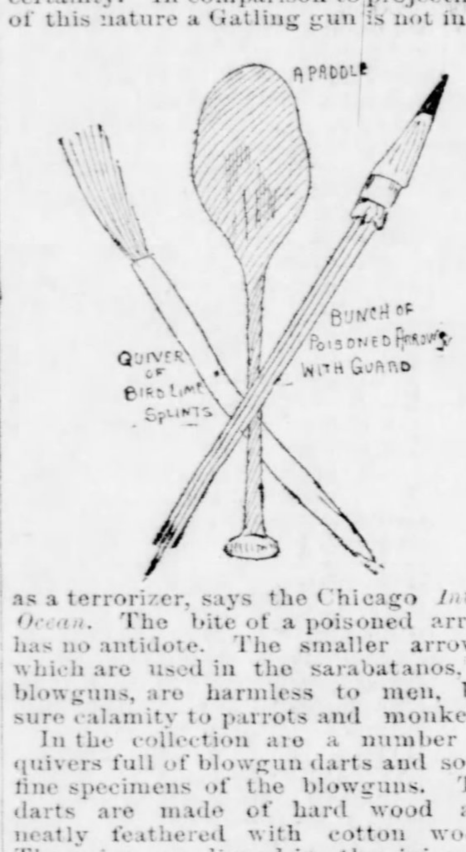
SLIGHT WOUNDS BECOME FATAL.

Whips Used Exclusively For Correcting Refractory Wives.

HOW TAPIOCA IS MANUFACTURED.

Curious implements of savage warfare, in the shape of poisoned arrows of all sorts and sizes, form the nucleus of a strange collection brought to the fair by Lieutenant Roger Welles from the jungles of the Amazon river and its tributaries. That Lieutenant Welles and his party thoroughly explored a great part of those wild regions is demonstrated by the heap of curios under the sheltering roof of the anthropological annex.

The poisoned arrows are sure to attract much attention. However slight the abrasion of the skin may be by one of them the result is fatal to a moral certainty. In comparison to projectiles of this nature a Gatling gun is not in it



as a terrorizer, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. The bite of a poisoned arrow has no antidote. The smaller arrows, which are used in the sarabatanos, or blowguns, are harmless to men, but sure calamity to parrots and monkeys.

In the collection are a number of quivers full of blowgun darts and some fine specimens of the blowguns. The darts are made of hard wood and neatly feathered with cotton wood. The points are dipped in the juice of the urari tree and then carefully stowed away in the arrow cases. One of the hunters will take several hundred of these implements of destruction along and climbing into a tree wait safely hidden by the luxurious foliage for the approach of a herd of monkeys or flock of parrots. When the prey arrives within 60 yards the long blowguns are brought into play and the noiseless work of slaughter goes on until the flock is completely destroyed. The guns that carry the poisoned darts are about 10 feet and have about the same bore as a 12-bore shotgun. They are provided with a mouthpiece and bone sight, and are wrapped with strips of bark. The natives obtain such proficiency in the use of them that they rarely ever miss an aim.

But the most deadly looking weapons

in the arrow collection are those prepared for manslaughter or murder in the first degree. They are six feet long, made of light bamboo and tipped with lignune-vitre. Into the tip a small hole is punched and a cruel looking barb is set in, composed of fishbone. These little fishbone barbs are the man-killers. Exactly what they are smeared with is not known, as the substance is obtained from the Indians of the Northern forests of Brazil. At any rate they have the properties of Prussic acid, corrosive sublimate, strychnine, arsenic and night shade all combined, and a slight puncture from one of them causes almost instant death. These arrows are not feathered as are those of the North American Indians, but are heavily weighted in the butt.

Bows that propel them are also on tap. They are made of heavy, dark

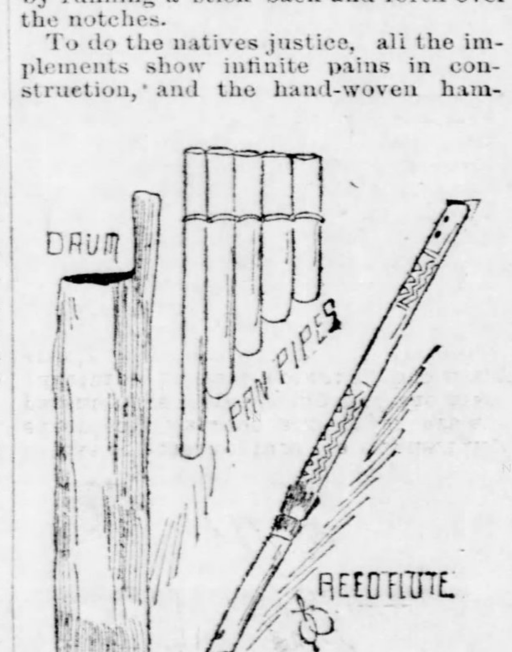
wood, are about seven feet long and are strung with fibrous cords made from grass. The quiver which holds these arrows is not much of an affair, being simply a cap to protect the arrow-heads. Each arrow-head fits into a spacious compartment to preclude accident to the poison by contact with each other.

The collection of Lieutenant Welles numbers over 300 specimens, and contains boats, hammocks, woven work, pottery, javelins, utensils used in collecting india rubber, or seringa, as the natives call it; articles used in the manufacture of cavassa, a product of tapioca; feather headdresses and costumes, strings of monkeys' teeth, ornaments worn by the Amazon belles, household goods, woven grass water jars and cooking utensils, and many specimens of implements of warfare and husbandry. There are specimens of india rubber of all sorts. And also a number of india rubber shoes.

Another implement of distinction that deserves mention is the thigh-spear which is used in battle. This arrangement straps on at the thigh and

presents a fierce looking point for the opposing savage to go against. A solid phalanx of thigh spears often caused the armies not so equipped to take refuge in the tree tops. The canoe or montanio is peculiar, being built of five planks, which are bent into shape by heat. Another interesting integer of the collection is a calabash or war rattle that is used by the Idios or Gentios (heathens) upon the sallies upon the industrial tribes. Still another interesting portion of the collection is the aggregation of so-called musical instruments, the only one of which that produces a resemblance to what goes for harmony among civilized people being the pan pipes. The drum is simply a hollow log covered with a skin at one end. When played upon, the operative seizes it by its handle and pounds the head upon the ground much as the familiar "maiden" is used in Chicago street construction. Flaggeolets, flutes and wind instruments are represented, but they appear incapable of any high order of sound. One of the flutes is operated by running a stick back and forth over the notches.

To do the natives justice, all the implements show infinite pains in construction, and the hand-woven ham-



mocks of grass texture are wonderfully executed. Bamboo and grass are apparently the staple in most of the manufactures in that country, but every article shows a rude attempt at decoration either in carving or by painted designs. There are a number of whips in the collection that are of service in showing the domestic relations of the South Americans, as it is said they are for the sole purpose of correcting refractory wives. They are well made and highly ornamented with red and yellow ochre, and doubtless have the desired effect when used, as the thongs are wrapped with a ridge of grass which must go below the skin at each stroke.

The implements for the manufacture of tapioca are also of interest. Tapioca is made from the roots of the mondioca plant, which forms the native staple diet. Down there it is called cavassa, and from the cavassa root bread, wine and desert are extracted. The roots are first grated, then pressed, and finally boiled into the tapioca of American and European commerce. In its first state it is cavassa, from which bread is made, and from the juice of which a liquor called ucupi is made. All the difficult stages of its manufacture are shown by the implements brought back by the expedition, and when the exhibit is finally installed in the anthropological building it will be well worth more than a casual visit.

MUST HAVE HAWAII.

The Islands Are the Key to the North Pacific.

Review of Reviews.

The Hawaiian islands are the key to the North Pacific. If they fell into the hands of one of the great European powers, we should be compelled to fortify our Pacific coast and to maintain a naval force in that ocean at enormous expense. The mere fact of our firm possession of the Hawaiian group as an integral and inalienable part of our national territory, instead of making future international complications probable, is precisely what will tend to keep such complications at a minimum. We can protect our Pacific ocean commerce, guard our western coast line, and maintain our control of the prospective canal, at less than half the expense for fortifications and ships, if we hold Hawaii, that we should be compelled to incur without the islands in our possession. The article we print elsewhere in this issue well emphasizes the commercial and strategic importance of the one halting-place at the "cross-roads" of the Pacific. As a matter of military economy, we cannot afford to be without Hawaii.

Nelson's Command Improved.

It is asserted on seemingly credible authority that Nelson never gave the famous order, "England expects every man to do his duty." He gave one very much like it, but without the ring of the other. An Englishman whose father was secretary to Captain Hardy and was aboard the Victory when Nelson fell, says he has the best authority for saying that Nelson's order was, "The commander-in-chief expects that every man this day will do his duty." The flag officer was unable to transmit this command quick enough, and at the suggestion of the lieutenant it was altered to "England expects every man to do his duty."

It Is Very Easy.

Palmistry is not difficult. You can easily tell a man's fortune by his hand. If it is four aces, he is going to have a pot of money; if a bobtail flush, he will get left.

HE WAS OFF HIS DIGNITY.

The Editor of the Arizona Kicker Was Surprised.

THREW A MARSHAL OUT OF THE WINDOW.

A Councilman From Omaha Witnessed the Feat.

BREACH OF PROMISE SETTLED FOR $65

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

HE EXCUSED US.—One of the members of the common council of the city of Omaha arrived in town the other day, traveling incog., and just as he entered the mayor's office in the town hall we were engaged in pitching a deputy United States marshal through a back window. We felt chagrined to have any stranger catch us off our dignity in that fashion, and doubly so when we learned his identity. The fact is that about a dozen different critters in this town have a hankering to run our office. They take possession of our chair and desk, use our official stationery, and it is rare that we find less than half a dozen cigar

OFF OUR DIGNITY.

stubs lying around on our official papers. As the boys all voted for us, and as some of them backed us when we first appeared in a white shirt and a silk hat, we have been rather easy with them. Three months ago, when we found the coroner with his boot heels on a veto we were preparing, we flung him down stairs and dislocated his shoulder. We hoped the rest of the crowd would take the hint, but it was lost on them.

The deputy above mentioned is a good fellow and a regular subscriber to *The Kicker*, but a little thick-headed. We left the office for half an hour to drive a cowboy out of town, and upon our return found the man lying back in our swing chair with one heel on an official communication to the mayor of St. Louis and the other on an official invitation to visit the mayor of Tucson at an early date. On the impulse of the moment we picked him up and slammed him, and the doctors are still engaged in extracting splinters of window sash from his anatomy. The honorable gentleman from Omaha seemed to tumble to the situation at once, and it wasn't three minutes before we had gained our composure. Omaha was once a border town and had its trials and troubles, and her people will realize that it requires time to get the wheels of civilization in running order.

IN ERROR.—We notice that some of the Eastern papers, taking their cue from the sensational article which appeared in the columns of our esteemed contemporary two or three weeks ago, are announcing that the editor of *The Kicker* has been stuck to the tune of $10,000 on a breach of promise suit. This is an error and one calculated to do us an injury. The case referred to was settled out of court for the sum of $65 in cash. We are a single man. We don't deny that we impressionable. We are ready to admit that there are times when the goddess of love seems to get the better of our horse sense. It was so in the case referred to. We fell in love with a widow at first sight. For a time we were so blinded by love that we couldn't detect her bleached hair, her false complexion and the certain air of toughness plain to everybody else. We might as well own up that we were ass enough to write her a love letter and to humiliate ourself by publishing it as follows:

OFFICE ARIZONA KICKER, Feb. 14.

MY SWEET ANGEL—I could not sleep last night for thinking of you. Your sylphlike form seemed to be moving about the office. Through the darkness I could see the flash of your hazel eyes. I love you. I want you to be my angel sweet forever and forever. Hand in hand we will go down the path of life together, and each day shall be one long, glad dream. I will be the towering oak, and you shall be the clinging vine. When shall the wedding bells peal forth? Make me the happiest man on earth by settling an early date. I hug you 1,000,000 times. I kiss you 2,000,000 times. I cannot live without you. Can you live without your

TURTLE DOVE?

We admitted that we were an ass. We now readmit the fact. It's a sort of fever that seizes the average man at times, and he cannot be held accountable. His brains run down into his heels, and a bran mash fills the vacuum in his head. About the time our "sweet angel" entered *The Kicker* office and demanded $10,000 cold cash for the above epistle we began to detect her bleached locks and other artificial adornments. We went out of the towering oak business at a gait of 40 miles an hour, and the widow's sylphlike form and hazel eyes faded into dim distance as a cold chill galloped up and down our spinal column. She threatened, and we bluffed. She sued, and we hunted up her record. She offered to settle for $500, and we cut her to $65. That's the whole case in a nutshell. We are still single, but we are not in love. We are not getting up at 3 o'clock in the morning with the thermometer marking 11 degrees below zero to write to any more sweet angels. The wedding bells may peal, but not for us. We've gone out of the hugging and kissing business for good, and callers at the office will no longer find us moody and abstracted, with a melting faraway look in our eyes. M. QUAD.

Made No Difference to Him.

Street & Smith's Good News.

Little Johnnie—Papa, the new toy store is selling balls for almost nothing.

Father (anxious to inculcate commercial wisdom)—That's only a bait. Wherever there's bait there's a hook.

Little Johnnie—Well, I don't think it need matter to us if they did hook 'em.